Complete Defeat of America and Britain Is the Key to World Peace

Nippon Times

To Our Goal, With but One Heart and One Object!

No. 15,783 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, MARCH 7, 1943 Price 15 Sen

U.S. WAR POLICY HIT BY NOMURA IN MANILA TALK

Ex-Envoy to Washington Says America Had No Right to Threaten Asia

VISITS BATTLE GROUNDS

Recounts Pre-War Negotiations With Hull Despite Japan's Peaceful Aims

Pointing out that America had absolutely no righteous basis in building naval and air bases in the East which threatened the peace of the East, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, former Ambassador to America, now on a tour of inspection in the Philippines, outlined to reporters at the Manila Hotel the events which led up to the present war, according to a Domei dispatch from Manila on Saturday.

The former Ambassador reiterated that in spite of Japan's sincere attempts to avoid war America was ready to fight when it severed economic ties with Japan.

"From the beginning of the negotiations," the Admiral declared "the Imperial Government with sincere and lofty ideals did its best to solve the pending questions in the Pacific and adjust the relations between Japan and America with the hope of bringing about a peaceful solution.

Japan's Stand Sincere

"The sending of Ambassador Saburo Kurusu toward the end of the negotiations was based on the sincere desire to prevent somehow a breakdown in the negotiations and for American circles to make futile conjectures as to the object of his visit is something absolutely not worth considering.

"Ambassador Kurusu was sent to Washington as a final attempt to solve peacefully the Pacific problem after many conferences were held with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo. I think that by now the American Government fully understands the Imperial Government's peaceful intentions. At the time I assumed my post as Ambassador in Washington, I think American public opinion was against inciting Japan by intervening in the China problem and opening hostilities.

"It would have been wiser for America to evacuate the extremely small number of high American officials and marines from China and thus avoid a Japanese-American conflict. In late days, however, American public opinion began emotionally to support the Chungking regime, and finally reached the point where it was considered better to fight Japan than to give up the friendly policy toward Chungking. On top of that Chungking propaganda continually fanned American public opinion, and more than that a Committee for China Relief was organized, and many influential Americans joined this committee.

"Of the Chungking propaganda organs, their diplomats were the most active; they spoke and wrote English better than the Americans themselves. The Japanese Navy's English in the propaganda war cannot even compare with their's. The Japanese are powerful in war, but Chungking has 4,000 years of experience in gaining aid merely by the activity of the tongue and we cannot match them on this point.

U.S. Wanted War

"It seemd the American Government, in spite of Japan's peaceful intentions, finally began to desire war. There is no room for doubt that when the American Government carried out its prohibition of exporting gasoline to Japan, the Freezing Act, and other acts of economic blockade, it anticipated or was determined to start a war with Japan. The American Government must have known clearly what these acts of economic severance meant.

"The American Government's note on November 26 was in reality a final note. And simultaneously with Secretary of State Cordell Hull handing us the note, orders were issued to American troops at the fronts to prepare for war. Furthermore, Hull in a conference with reporters pointed out that the situation was extremely critical. Hull's declaration became his funeral speech.

"Prime Minister Tojo in the Imperial Diet reiterated Japan's policy

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Tani Stresses Thought War

Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani was one of the important speakers at the meeting of the Dai Nippon Publicists' Association for National Service at the Hibiya Public Hall on Saturday. The Foreign Minister told the nation's writers that in modern warfare, it is absolutely necessary to present a united ideological front in order to win through to complete victory.

OPPOSITION RISING AGAINST 4TH TERM

Franklin the First Will Be Ruling U.S. If Roosevelt Succeeds, Says Paper

Strong opposition is developing in America to the possibility of President Roosevelt running for a fourth term in the next Presidential election a year and a half hence, reports Domei from Buenos Aires under date of March 4.

All Isolationist newspapers in America are joining the movement to prevent President Roosevelt from seeking a fourth term.

One of these newspapers, the New York Daily News has given a banner headline to an article opposing the idea of President Roosevelt remaining in the White House for another four years.

The Daily News article in effect says as follows:

"Should President Roosevelt be successful in electing himself as President for a fourth term, it will lead to the result that there would be a Franklin the First reigning over the United States.

Creating Condition

"President Roosevelt is making a persistent effort to create a condition under which he will get elected for the fourth time in succession. If President Roosevelt is returned to the White House in the coming Presidential election, the United States as a republic will cease to exist. The American people will have but to say goodbye to their present republican form of government."

Observers with the profound knowledge of the political situation in America such an Kenneth Crawford, political expert of the Marshal Fields papers, are positive about persons close to President Roosevelt talking as though his running in the next President election was a settled matter.

There is excellent reason for believing that immediately after his return from Casablanca where he had met Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain, he made arrangements for the leaders of the Democratic Party to set about influencing opinion in favor of his seeking a fourth term of Presidency.

No Tradition to Contrary

Senator Joseph F. Guffey, a supporter of the New Deal, is reported to have spoken in the Senate on March 5, favoring the idea of President Roosevelt running in the next Presidential election.

The Senator spoke to the following effect:

"The Republican party is opposed to President Roosevelt seeking a fourth term. But there is no Constitutional tradition standing in the way of an excellent President serving as the Chief Executive of the United States for a fourth time. President Roosevelt's record is a record of what has been done in government in America in the past 10 years."

American political circles have begun to display a keen interest in the next Presidential election.

Most observers have little doubt that Wendell Willkie will be the choice of the Republican Party for

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Nippon Gekijo Shows Stirring War Picture Of Foe Being Attacked

A huge photo of two Japanese infantry men snapped at the moment of an actual assault upon the enemy has been placed on public display on the facade of the Nippon Gekijo, the largest movie house in Tokyo, prior to the nationwide observance on March 10 of Army Day in commemoration of the 38th anniversary of the Fall of Mukden. The original photo was carefully enlarged to a colossal picture consisting of 35 separate prints each measuring 9 feet by 6 feet. It took nearly, five weeks to complete the task.

MACASSAR INAUGURATES NEW SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

Training to Be Given to Native Youths on Various Phases Of Navigation

Domei

MACASSAR, March 5.—Preceding an institute to train native seamen which will be opened in the near future in Djakarta by the Communication Section of the Japanese Military Administration there, a seamen's training school was opened here yesterday.

The school was formally opened with an inaugural ceremony, attended by Japanese authorities and local leaders as well as native youths of Celebes who have been admitted to the new institute.

Courses in various phases of navigation necessary for seamen will be given in Japanese from tomorrow.

Among the first entrants of the school are included a number of native youths of Borneo who are scheduled to arrive here soon.

19 YOUTHS GRADUATE

Finish Training Institute for Overseas Japanese

Nineteen youths were graduated from the Central Training Institute of the Overseas Japanese Central Association Saturday at the second graduation exercises.

The exercises were attended by Toshio Shiratori, President of the Training Institute, and Lieutenant-General Tetsujiro Yamada, Chief of the Institution.

Messages of congratulations were received from Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Thailand's New Capital Set

According to the Thai Government plan for the construction of a new capital of Thailand, the seat of the new capital covers an area of about 1,400 square kilometers, northeast of Sari Buri. The area is two and a half times larger than the present site. The rough sketch of the plan indicates that the new capital will be constructed in such a way that the Government office buildings will be located in the center.

U.S. DISCLOSES PART OF ITS NAVAL LOSSES

Partial Admission Made to Cover Huge Number of Destroyed Warships

The Office of War Information at Washington on March 5 made public the losses sustained by the United States Navy since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei. The dispatch points out that the figures are obviously ambiguous and unreliable, considering the fact that no categories of warships lost were mentioned except destroyers.

According to the official announcement, the United States Navy has lost 22 destroyers and 49 warships of other categories and 13 warships of various kinds have not yet returned. Nine warships scuttled themselves to avoid capture.

The dispatch also states, that Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox in a press conference on the same day put on his usual show, saying that during February 150 warships, 1,400 navy planes and 700 launches for landing purposes were constructed in the United States.

The falseness of the American announcement can be seen from the fact that the number of American destroyers sunk by Japanese Forces alone during the period from August 7, 1942, when the First Battle off the Solomons took place, to February 7 this year in only the Solomons and New Guinea areas totaled 22 and those damaged totaled 18, according to the Imperial Headquarters of Japan, the dispatch points out. The total losses of the American warships in these areas alone during the same period reached 98, according to the same Imperial Headquarters, the dispatch added. This is proof that Knox is trying hard to hoodwink the American people by false figures, the dispatch concludes.

Hsu Liang at Peking

Domei

PEKING, March 6.—En route to Nanking to confer with the home government on business matters, Hsu Liang, the Chinese Ambassador to Japan, reached here by plane this morning. He is scheduled to stay here for three days.

TOJO DECLARES PEN, THOUGHT VITAL WEAPONS

Prime Minister Stresses Importance of Ideological Warfare At Present

ADDRESSES WRITERS' BODY

Says Japanese Spirit Will Carry Nation to Victory in Current Battle

Thought must be used as a bullet and the pen as a bayonet in the War of Greater East Asia, declared Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in a message which was read before the inaugural meeting of the Dai Nippon Publicists' Association for National Service held at the Hibiya Public Hall on Saturday afternoon.

The message, read by Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, vice-president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, congratulated the organization on its establishment and the mobilizing of more than 1,000 leading writers and publicists of the country and said:

Total Strength Message

"War can be successfully prosecuted only when the total strength of the nation comprising not only armed might but also economic, scientific and cultural forces are exerted to the utmost. In every field of human endeavor the greatest impetus and stamina are required. Even a slight defect in any field is liable to bring on difficulties in warfare.

"Instances are not rare in world history of a nation winning battle after battle, but being defeated in the end on account of ideological decay and the loosening of morale at home.

"Nothing is more to be dreaded than ideological disturbance and the decay of the spirit. Indeed, the thought question is at the very core of all things and it is no overstatement to say that the fate of a nation depends on the integrity of ideological guidance. If even a shred of such thought as would cast doubt on our national polity were permitted to exist, a serious impairment in war efforts is certain to be occasioned.

Japanese Spirit Stressed

"Fortunately, we have the Japanese spirit, wholly peculiar to our nation, that has run through the fabric of our blood and thought for some 3,000 years. Our forefathers have budged not one inch in the face of whatever difficulties that beset them because they have consistently lived in that spirit. We have inherited this traditional spirit and are carrying it forward to the next generation and to the rest of the world, thereby to fight this unprecedented war to ultimate victory.

"At such a time it is clear that the mission charged on those who are engaged in the dissemination of information and opinions is tremendously important. Opinions expressed are far-reaching and quite direct in effect. Publicists, therefore, must be endowed with a most courageous spirit and must make the most careful preparations. At the same time, they must be discreet and well-equipped for their tasks. In order to consolidate the unity of the home front, to strengthen our friendship with our allies and to cause the disintegration of the enemy camp, our publicists must fight a valiant war, mobilizing all their resources and seizing every opportunity. At the same time, they must most carefully guard against playing into the hands of the enemy by speaking or acting in such a manner as to offer material for distortion and concoction by the enemy.

"The ideological conspiracy of our enemies is daily growing more subtle and crafty. In ideological war-

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Today's Press Comments

Sunday, March 7, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Development of Continental Campaign

NIPPON SANGYO—That the China Affair should have been incorporated into the War of Greater East Asia and the latter should cause a major change in the conduct of the China campaign is an inevitable outcome of events and the statement made by our expeditionary force authorities in China to Chinese newsmen offers a clear-cut explanation of the situation.

According to that explanation, whereas it had been the main objective of warfare in China to destroy the fighting strength of the enemy, it has become the main objective now under the War of Greater East Asia to secure communication routes, to carry out economic development and to maintain peace and order. The change has been impossible because the Burma route has been completely blockaded by the Japanese and Chungking has been deprived of supplies coming from that direction.

It is seen, thus, that the Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign of last year and the Su-hwai and West Hupeh opera-

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GOVERNMENT EXHORTED TO BOLSTER WAR POWER IN RESOLUTION BY HOUSE

Enemy War Prisoners In Japan Find Modern Conveniences Given Them

American, British and Dutch Captives Working in Factory Praise Good Treatment; Surprised at Peaceful Atmosphere Prevailing Here

From south of the equator to snow covered island of Hokkaido American, British, and Dutch prisoners of war captured in Java are working at odd jobs in a Japanese factory, states Domei.

As the first anniversary of the fall of Java on March 9 approaches, these former defenders of the Dutch stronghold in East Asia find that climate has no effect upon the noble Japanese code of chivalry, the Bushido.

A Domei reporter visiting the prisoners found them living rather nonchalantly in a newly-built wooden structure which was formerly occupied by employees of the factory. All the conveniences which an ordinary citizen of the 20th Century enjoys are found there.

Their ages vary from 20 to 46, but their health shows unified excellence regardless of age, which speaks loudly of the considerate treatment which they are receiving.

Their sole anxiety seems to be of their families at home, and every one of the prisoners expressed his fervent wish to be together with his family again as soon as possible.

The reporter questioned some of the prisoners, and the following is part of the conversation:

Question: Where were you all captured?

Dutch Soldier: We were captured at Solo in Java.

Question: What do you think makes the Japanese troops so strong?

British soldier: I believe they are strong because of their strict discipline.

Question: What did you think when you first saw Japan?

Dutch soldier: I was surprised by the beauty of its sceneries. In fact it reminded me of the scenes in my home country.

Question: What do you think of the treatment you are now receiving?

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BRITISH BOMBINGS SAID INEFFECTIVE

Ruthless Blind Raids on German Residential Sections Called Criminal

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, March 5.—The British terror raids against the residential quarters in Germany induced the Berlin press to stress once again the ineffectiveness of these raids which are neither of any military value nor apt to shake the morale of the German people.

These terror raids, the Berliner Boersenzeitung emphasized, merely result in the German people still further closing their ranks in order to defend themselves by all means at their disposal against such warfare which is openly in contrast to all culture. The paper sharply rejected all enemy attempts to shift the responsibility for such military methods upon Germany. The paper stressed that the citing of the incident which allegedly happened at Warsaw has been refuted already for quite some time as being nothing but pure hypocrisy. It added that the British, however, by their terror raid against Westerland on January 12, 1940, started the series of their incessant "infringements of international law and human culture which they continued during the months of May and June, 1940, almost daily." As late as June 19 the German defense forces finally decided to answer these uninterrupted British provocations by air raids against strategically and war important objectives in Britain, it was revealed the British attempt to offer to their Soviet ally by these terror attacks a substitute for the much wanted second front is particularly stressed by the paper.

In this connection the paper refers to an American report from the Soviet Union stating that it could not be expected that Germany could be "bombed out of the war." From this statement the paper draws the conclusion that the terror raids against the German residential quarters are all the more criminal since the enemies themselves realize the uselessness of such raids.

Chungking Hunts Metals

Chungking officials are now using a special radio surveying apparatus imported from the United States to locate silver, gold and other metals which were hidden in the fields by the Chinese people, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi. This instrument which is able to record the existence of different types of metal within an area of six "cho," was adopted by the Chungking authorities to cope with the refusal of the Chinese people who have not heeded the regime's call for contributions of metal materials, it was stated.

COMMERCIAL SET-UP OF CHINA SOLIDIFIED

Epochal Improvement Expected Following Action Taken by Defense Council

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 6.—An epochal improvement in the commercial and industrial structure of China is expected as a result of the approval by the Supreme National Defense Council at its yesterday's session of a measure for control of cardinal materials and for stabilization of prices.

The present measure, which was submitted to the Council by Commerce and Industry Minister Mei Ssu-ping, aims at exercising unified and exclusive control over general commercial and industrial activities through the reorganization of existing production and distribution systems.

To Meet Situation

In approving the present measure, the Government clarified that the new economic policy of the Nanking Government to cope with new developments following its war participation does not mean that change from controlled economy to liberalistic economy, but aims at rationalizing the existing various control activities through the speedy correction of various defects in control operations.

Clarification of the fundamental economic policy of the Nanking Government through the adoption of the new control measure apparently has served to damp various speculative operations in the market in anticipation of the return of liberalistic economy and effectively to stabilize prices of commodities which have had a rising tendency recently.

In this connection, the Government is expecting much from a new commercial and industrial organ which will be created in the near future with the participation of Japanese and Chinese merchants and industrialists.

Control Measure Passed

Domei

NANKING, March 5.—The Supreme National Defense Council in today's session approved a proposal made by Mei Ssu-ping, Minister of Commerce and Industry, for the control of staple commodities and for stability of prices, it was disclosed.

The Commerce and Industry Minister also proposed that commercial and industrial organizations in China should function as pure economic organizations and be prohibited from political activities. This proposal was also approved.

It is expected that a new law embodying the approved proposals will be promulgated.

The principal objects of the proposals of the Commerce and Indus-

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Tojo Expresses Firm Conviction to Carry Out Policies

ACTION UNANIMOUS

Koizumi Asserts Nation Fully Determined to Crush U.S. And Britain

A resolution urging the Government to exert utmost efforts toward speedily increasing and strengthening the nation's fighting power to assure complete victory over the United States and Britain was adopted unanimously by the House of Representatives at its plenary session Saturday.

The House, having passed all budget and legislative bills necessary for effective prosecution of the war, then went into recess.

Matajiro Koizumi, Kanagawa Prefecture, made a detailed and impressive explanation for the adoption of the resolution and declared in the course of his speech that the Government should work out the decisive war structure set up during the present Diet session and with courage and determination proceed forthwith to increase and strengthen Japan's wartime strength in a speedy and appropriate manner.

Tojo Makes Pledge

To this, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo set forth his firm conviction to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion through the manifestation of the Empire's total strength, the Government and people as one.

The House's resolution follows:

"Be it hereby resolved, that,

"To spread the great principle to all directions of the world and to establish a new world order through annihilation of the United States and Britain is Japan's historic mission. To attain this supreme objective, the unanimity of the Government and people should be focussed on the increase and strengthening of Japan's fighting strength and thereby establish a sure victory and invincible structure.

"The Government should under the great ideals of the Empire founding enhance the ever-spirited popular morale more than ever toward the annihilation of the enemies, the United States and Britain. At the same time, it should set a salutary example in handling State affairs, strengthen the discipline and remove self-righteousness of bureaucrats. The Government also should pick up able persons and enliven the popular creative genius and enthusiasm, thereby eliminating all obstacles standing in the way of production augmentation and increasing and strengthening hugely the country's fighting strength."

Mr. Koizumi's speech follows:

"Our foes, America and Britain, are getting desperate. They are recovering from the effects of the defeats incurred by them in the early days of the war. We see them trying their utmost to mobilize resources in order to get in a position wherein they can engage in counter-offensive operations against our country.

"Our foes are making a special effort to have the world form an exaggerated view of their strength in materials. We have to face the fact that our foes are exerting themselves to cause a demoralization of our people. We, the 100,000,000 people of our country, must make sure of complete victory in the war with arms, with thought, and with propaganda.

War of Attrition

"As is a matter of general knowledge, a modern war is one of attrition from beginning to end. The most urgent thing for us at this phase in the war is to win in this tremendous war of attrition. I have a firm conviction that victory in the War of Greater East Asia depends entirely on the extent to which we can increase and strengthen our fighting power within the year. The urgent thing is for the military, officials, and people of the country to set themselves together and with an indomitable will proceed with the increase and strengthening of the nation's fighting power.

"The House of Representatives has scrutinized and passed the bud-

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BAGULESCO SCORES ENEMY IMPERIALISM

Rumanian Minister in New Book Praises Japanese Self-Sacrificing Spirit

Anglo-American liberalism and materialism which have poisoned the world must be replaced by a spirit of self-effacement and service to State and society in order to realize a new World Order. These are the conclusions reached by General Georges Bagulesco, Rumanian Minister to Japan, in his latest book entitled "New Religion" in French.

The new book, according to Domei, it is understood, will be published not only in Japanese but in all the languages.

According to the opinion of the author, envy must be removed from each individual; the ideas and activities of each man should be made to conform to the demands of the State instead of to the desires of each individual, while the demands of State must be in accord with the dictate of ethical conscience.

The aforementioned idea of the Rumanian Minister was formed during his six years of study of things Japanese at the time of the Russo-Japanese War and is in common with the quintessence of the Nippon spirit which he personally experienced during his stay in Japan.

His ideas as evinced in his book are a strong protest against the old conception of individualism, and he has an unshakable faith that the current World War is merely a process on the road to the great ideal of the projected new World Order based on ethics and self-effacement.

Interviewed by the press on Saturday, Minister Bagulesco said, "Some people may laugh at my new book, but I am sure they will gradually come to understand it. It may appear to you that the ideas expressed in the book have nothing to do with Japan, but the spirit of the new religion I have in mind is in common with the 'Yamato spirit' of your country.

"The height of that glorious spirit which makes your aces to crush themselves on to the enemy is the fundamental spirit of my new religion. And I feel confident that the projected new World Order can be achieved only by dint of this spirit of self-sacrifice and the all-embracing power which art possesses."

General Bagulesco is an author of a book entitled the "Yamato Damashii" or The Soul of the Yamato Race which he published when he first came to Japan, through which he introduced Japan to the world.

The author is an ardent student of things Japanese and has been studying them since the time of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05.

The contents of the "Yamato Damashii" of the new book more than eloquently testify the author's deep understanding of Japan.

The Rumanian Minister is also a devout lover of arts and musics, and his official residence is filled with Japanese arts.

The Japanese Pavilion in the State Park in Bucharest is adorned with more than 2,000 Japanese articles of arts contributed by him.

U.S. War Policy Hit by Nomura In Manila Talk

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to give the Philippines independence, but even during the time the Philippines were under American rule, the people of Japan hoped that the Philippines would become independent. But while America possessed naval and air bases in the Philippines in addition to in Guam, movements in the situation had to be seriously regarded.

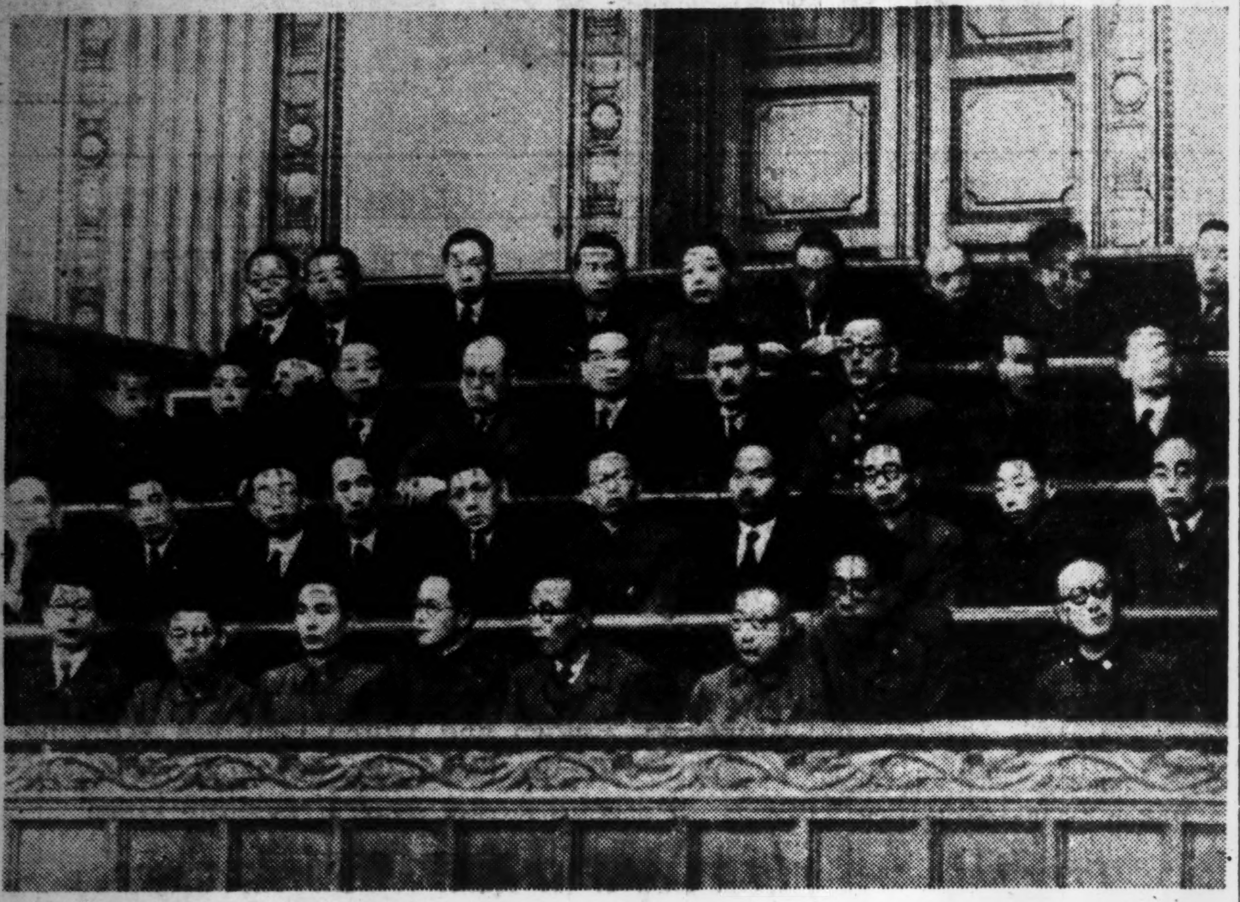
"I have yet only seen Cavite and Corregidor but I have been moved by the fact that every place the Japanese and Filipinos are cooperating heartily. America is the champion of material civilization, but the reduction of Corregidor shows clearly what material civilization is worth. In any case their is absolutely no basis for righteous reason for America to have built and possessed naval and air bases in the East to threaten the peace of the East."

On Inspection Tour

Domei

MANILA, March 6.—Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, former Japanese Ambassador to the United States, arrived here on March 2 to see the progress of reconstruction work in the Philippines, it was disclosed here today. The Admiral has already visited the Corregidor Fortress and Cavite Harbor where fighting took place. On Thursday afternoon, the former Ambassador, who returned from the United States on the diplomatic exchange ship, Asama Maru, in August last year, addressed a meeting of the Japanese Military Administration officials and later granted an interview to the press.

Attend Epochal Diet Meeting



The galleries of the House of Representatives assembly room Saturday were crowded with spectators who were thrilled to see the House unanimously adopt a resolution urging the Government to exert greatest efforts and set a salutary example toward speedily increasing and strengthening the nation's fighting power in order to crush the enemy, the United States and Britain. They also heard Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo express the Government's firm determination to carry out the purpose of the resolution, simultaneously requesting the all-out cooperation of the nation at large.

TOJO SAYS PEN VITAL WEAPON

(Continued from Page 1)

fare as in armed hostilities we are now at a stage where we must destroy our enemies or be destroyed. Personal rivalries or disunity can no longer be tolerated in any form. Thinkers and publicists must unite into one body and their total strength must be concentrated on winning the war.

"In this sense I am exceedingly glad to see this general congregation of publicists and writers united to prosecute the sacred war against the United States and Britain. Their responsibility is grave, for they must justly guide the nation and uplift their morale. I hope that they will develop also in their field the fighting spirit of 'do or die,' to make thought their bullet and the pen their bayonet and to charge valiantly."

Tani Addresses Group

Following the reading of the Premier's message, Masayuki Tani, Foreign Minister and President of the Board of Information, Major-General Nakao Yahagi, chief of the Army press section of the Imperial Headquarters, Captain Hideo Hiraide, sectional chief of the Navy press section of the Imperial Headquarters, and others spoke. Dr. Takao Yamada, president of the Jingu Kodokan University and adviser to the Publicists' Association, lectured on the "Fundamental Principles of Ideological Warfare."

Mr. Tani's congratulatory speech was as follows:

"Since the first European War, modern warfare has not stopped at mere armed contest but exercised the total strength of the belligerents. This is a point emphasized by all competent commentators. The War of Greater East Asia is a total war in which the glorious history and tradition of our country enduring more than 2,600 years are at stake. It is also a clash of Japan's moral cosmology with the plutocratic cosmology of the Anglo-Saxons.

"Today, no marked distinction between the battle front and home front is tenable. A defense system united in all parts and harmonious in every respect must be presented against the enemy. The motive force that pushes forward such a total war and gives it direction is philosophy, thought, ideology. Manifestation of the Japanese spirit this is the propelling force behind armed contest, economic warfare, diplomatic controversy or cultural struggle. There is the source of ultimate victory for our arms in the War of Greater East Asia.

"Consequently, in order to make the ideological character of the War of Greater East Asia permeate thoroughly, it is obvious how important the mission of all vehicles of thought and opinion must be. Especially with the war continuing and the uplifting of national morale and increasing of fighting strength growing absolutely necessary, the importance of speech and press at the foremost line of ideological war is all the greater.

"At such a time the emergence of the Dai Nippon Publicists' Association for National Service to meet the urgent needs of the times, to develop the ideological front at home and abroad, is a matter for congratulation. In the articles of organization it is stated that the work to be undertaken shall be firmly based on the national polity and that the leaders of opinion themselves shall undergo rigorous training. It is also emphasized that true Japanese cosmology shall be established and the principles and vista of Greater East Asia construction work formulated. Allow me to express my sympathy and concurrence on these points."

It is expected that the association will send its members to all parts of the country to hold mass meetings based on the theme of "Ideological Warfare to Defeat the United States and Britain" beginning in Osaka on March 8 and lasting until March 27.

War Mail Service Links Indo-China and South; Will Benefit Japanese

Domei

SAIGON, March 6.—War mail service linking French Indo-China and the Southern Regions has been opened. The new service is the outcome of the agreement recently reached between Japanese war-mail organs and the postal authorities of French Indo-China. The present service is restricted to letters, post cards, photographs and documents exchanged between Japanese residents in French Indo-China and Japanese troops as well as military and naval employees stationed in various parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere other than Japan.

Commercial Set-Up Of China Solidified

(Continued from Page 1)

try Minister include smooth functioning of shipment and distribution systems of commodities and establishment of a commerce and industry control organization which exercise control over activities under the Government's guidance. Adjustment of prices by relaxing various restrictions on the industrial machinery is also aimed.

In introducing his proposals, the Minister of Commerce and Industry said in effect.

"For increasing the nation's economic power in wartime, the Government intends to carry out adjustments in the distribution of commodities and their demand by exercising control over staple commodities.

"Simultaneously, the Government will keep strict vigilance against speculation and hoarding of commodities in order to keep prices on a low level.

"On the other hand, commercial and industrial organizations, which in the future will play an important role in executing control over commodities and in maintaining equilibrium in the prices, should function as pure economic establishments and should wholeheartedly cooperate with the Government in realizing the Government's new economic plans."

ENEMY PRISONERS ARE TREATED WELL

(Continued from Page 1)

Dutch soldiers: We were given warm clothing when we landed here, since which we have been fairly treated as prisoners of war by the Japanese commander and his subordinates.

Question: What did you think after fighting with the Japanese troops?

Answer: I was amazed by the swiftness of their movements.

Question: Now that you have seen the inside of Japan, what do you think of it?

Answer: We have found that Japan, contrary to what we had believed, is a very lively place indeed.

The director of the prisoners' camp was also interviewed and this was the statement he made:

"At the same time that we are treating the prisoners according to the disciplinary regulations of the Japanese troops, we are also treating them on a fair interpretation of the code of international ethics as well as on our just national code of ethics.

"At a time like this when nobody can afford to be too extravagant, these prisoners, too, are not being served food which can be called extravagant, but, take the case of the officers for instance, we have given them just the kind of work which would not be too much of a burden on their health.

"Therefore, when we hear of the savage treatment which the Americans and Britishers are giving to our fellow-countrymen in their countries, we cannot help being highly aroused."

DIET RESOLUTION EXHORTS NATION

(Continued from Page 1)

get and legislative bills which are absolutely necessary to strengthen fighting power quickly, taking into account the gravity of the situation in doing so. The House has but one desire, the desire to see the nation's fighting power strengthened in a manner which will insure swift and conclusive victory in the war. In our eagerness to see that this desire is a reality we have been cooperating with the Government in the execution of its policies.

"All the necessary budget and legislative bills to enforce measures for the extension of fighting power have passed both Houses. This is to say that the structure enabling us to meet the requirements of our country facing a decisive war has been established.

"All necessary wartime legislation has been placed in effect. It includes measures for the unification of the administration of affairs concerning production, strengthening of the Prime Minister's powers, and doing away with things which have stood in the way of increasing the output of industries of major importance. All preparations for the sort of structure which we must have if we are to make sure of strengthening fighting power are complete.

Stresses Responsibility

"The question before us is how to obtain results from these measures. Heavy is the responsibility of the Government which has got to see that the increase in fighting power is realized. One must act swiftly in the matter of increasing the output of an industry. Let me hope that Prime Minister Tojo will display the quickness of decision in matters about the extension of productive capacity.

"To increase fighting power is a thing which will become possible only when the individual people are ready to display the power in them and concentrate it.

"Prime Minister Tojo has made clear the principle to be followed by him in leading the people in the matter of strengthening the nation's fighting power. He would have the people practice the way of the subject and is ready to practice the way himself. The Prime Minister's is the attitude which every official is expected to adopt. The condition according to the fundamental principle of government in Japan is one under which the military, officials, and people will be in mutual trust and exert themselves to assist the Throne in the conduct of state affairs. This is a condition which will be absolutely necessary to make sure of complete victory in the War of Greater East Asia."

People Fully Cooperating

"The 100,000,000 people now truly understand the significance of the war's present stage and they are showing actively their full strength and are trying to contribute to the war power. They recognize that a fundamental regulation of national living too is an important essential in the strengthening of war power and are voluntarily cutting down on consumption. But the more the people trust fully the government and actively and voluntarily cooperate to fulfill their mission, the more the Government must in its responsibility assure the people a minimum living and take every measure to aid such sacrifices which of necessity arise in carrying out the war economy. This is where the difficulty in government lies, and this, I believe, is the way to have the people show further their strength.

"The Armed Forces, the Government, and the people are burning with the spirit to destroy America and Britain and everything is being concentrated on the one point of increasing and strengthening war power. I believe firmly that this is the way to conquer all difficulties and to realize the increasing and strengthening of production according to plan. And I believe that by driving forward for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere internally, and by destroying the enemy America and Britain's general counter offensive externally, the objectives of the War of Greater East Asia will be realized.

"The people are further solidifying their belief in victory, and at the same time are burning with the spirit to destroy absolutely America and Britain. I hope that the Government will trust in this will and belief of the people and act and lead with determination."

Tojo's Reply

Prime Minister Tojo's reply was as follows:

"The Government understands fully the point of the resolution you have just passed unanimously concerning the strengthening and increasing of war power. The War of Greater East Asia, with decisive battle following decisive battle, now is serious, and as I said before in this hall, this year will be a very important year in the war throughout the world.

"At this time, the Government will take up fully your point, and always depending on the people's surging power, effect every sort of measure. Especially by using elastically the Wartime Administration Special Cases Act and others which you passed, it is our intention to make use of the abundant resources throughout Greater East Asia and concentrate them on the one point of increasing and strengthening war power.

"Thus the Government and people of Japan working as one and standing at the head of the industrious 1,000,000,000 inhabitants of Greater East Asia, point for the destruction of the arch-enemy America and Britain; and driving forward to construct a new Greater East Asia, will contribute toward the solid establishment of a New Order in the world based on righteousness.

"I hereby express my agreement with the point of your resolution, and having told you of the Government's convictions, desire the fiery cooperation of the people."

Dominico Catholic Church in Amoy Thanks Japanese Authorities for Financial Help

Domei

AMOY, March 5.—A cordial letter of thanks appreciating the warm expression of goodwill and kindness by the Japanese Consulate-General in Amoy was recently received by the authorities of the Consulate-General from the officiating priest and nuns of the Dominico Church in the Amoy Catholic Parish of Spain, it was revealed here today.

The Dominico Church which takes charge of evangelistic activities within Fukien Province faced utter financial bankruptcy shortly after the outbreak of the War of of Greater East Asia due to the complete suspension of remittances from the Catholic Headquarters in Manila.

With bank deposits exhausted, the church was on the verge of suspending all its evangelistic activities.

This news reached the ears of the authorities of the Japanese Consulate-General in Amoy who lost no time in presenting a sum of money as a relief fund amounting to ¥50 for each member of the parish and thus enabling the continuance of its evangelistic activities.

The chief priest as well as other officials of the Parish were greatly moved by the religious understanding and sympathy of the Japanese authorities, particularly toward Catholicism, and pledged all-out cooperation with the Japanese administration under the War of Greater East Asia.

The profound sympathy expressed by the Japanese Consulate-General in Amoy toward the Dominico Church has had far-reaching influences on Catholics throughout Fukien Province.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

tions now in progress were aimed at the acquisition of munitions materials and at the same time at the expansion of the political power of the National Government and the strengthening of its economic force. These campaigns also have enabled our forces to connect the various important routes in these areas. The establishment of these connections has caused severe headaches to Chungking, along with the pacification work that has been facilitated by it.

The same statement suggests that new operations may possibly be launched to take Hunan and Szechuan and to establish contact with French Indo-China by way of Southwest China. It is hoped that the people behind the lines would renew their determination to fight on in view of the major advance thus likely to be made in our continental campaign.

War Power Resolution

NIPPON SANGYO—That the Lower House in its session on Saturday passed a unanimous resolution concerning the increasing and strengthening of war power and that in answer to this Prime Minister Tojo made clear the Government's firm conviction, must be regarded as significant facts keeping pace with the climax of the Diet work. Since the reopening this Diet has worked solidly as one, showing a rare and earnest spirit and has shown that it is truly a Rule Aid Diet in discussing the large budget and in studying the various important bills presented to it. The resolution concerning the increasing and strengthening of war power is one which concentrates the essence of all the bills studied by the Diet, and which at the same time represents what the combined will of the Government and the people is aimed at.

There is no need to reiterate that the increasing and strengthening of war power in the midst of this world chaos is the key which will decide the nation's face. And the problem hangs on the various policies and how they will be managed in the future. Each individual is required, of course, to propel fully furious courage and fire, but at the same time the Government's measures must be stimulating and cheerful, such that can truly lead the people.

As was pointed out by the Prime Minister, this year will be one whose events will have a vital bearing on the world war situation. With a regard for the turn the European war situation is expected to take in the near future and remembering the persistency with which America and Britain are scheming counter-offensive operations against us, it will be seen that the situation in which we are placed today is so grave that we must see to it that we do not relax even for a moment.

The question of increasing and strengthening our fighting power will not be solved if we increase merely our material power. We must increase our political, diplomatic, and thought power as well as our power in material. It is not enough to increase our fighting power. We must at the same time increase the combined fighting power of the nations of Greater East Asia and our allies. This can be done by strengthening the ties of cooperation between these countries and ours. We hope great things of the measures the Government will adopt in future.

SWISS NEWSPAPERMAN DENOUNCES COMMUNISM

BERNE—Dr. Musy, publisher of the Swiss paper, La Jeune Suisse, declared in an editorial recently that those who consoled themselves with the belief that Communism today was different from that of 1918 was indulging in wishful thinking.

He then referred to Lenin's instructions to the then Soviet Russian Minister to Berne concerning the fate of Switzerland. These instructions had been to arrest and take as hostages members of the Swiss Federal Council, the President of the National and Professional Councils, officials of law in Berne and Zurich with their wives and children, the Supreme Commander and his staff, and the army's divisional, brigadier, regimental and battalion commanders.

Dr. Musy further disclosed that in the case of resistance on the part of the Swiss population, these hostages would have been shot in public squares.

In closing, Dr. Musy expressed his surprise at the monetary collection in Switzerland for Russian prisoners in Finland, while nothing was known as to the plight of Finnish prisoners in Russia.

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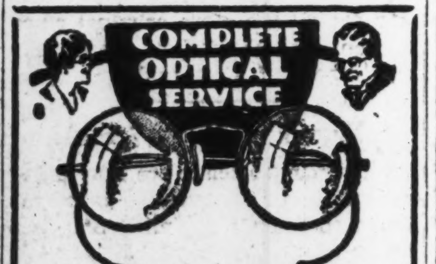

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YOKOHAMA INDIANS HOLD THANKS RITES

Prayers Offered for Successful Fasting of Gandhi—Sadani Denounces Britain

In celebration of the successful termination of Mahatma Gandhi's 21-day fast at Poona, members of the Indian community of Yokohama held thanksgiving prayers on March 3 at the Indian Temple sponsored by D. W. Sadani, president of the Yokohama branch of the India Independence League.

After the religious ceremony and prayers, Mr. Sadani delivered a speech in which he declared that with the backing of Japan and the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia, India will fight for her independence seeing the Mahatma has now given them inspiration following his spiritual victory against their arch enemy, Britain.

Following is the full text of Mr. Sadani's speech:

God Hears Prayers

"Dear Brethren. The Almighty God in His great Mercy has heard the earnest and fervent prayers not only of the 400-million Indians but also of India's friends, the people of Nippon and the one billion people of East Asia, and today, behind the prison walls, in Poona, India, Mahatma Gandhi, the leader of our nation's battle for freedom, has successfully completed his long and arduous fast lasting for full 21 days. And we have assembled here in this temple, to offer in humility and from the bottom of our hearts our humble thanks to our Savior for His great Mercy in sparing the life of our beloved leader.

"During this long, and trying fast, there were days when Mahatmaji's life hung in the balance, and little hope was entertained for his survival. It was, in fact, even said that it would be a miracle, were he to survive this fast. The miracle has happened and our Mahatma lives today, having passed through a terrifically long and arduous fast, specially for one so advanced in age and in a weak health as Mahatma Gandhi is in the British prison-house.

"We, Indians, believe Mahatma Gandhi to be an incarnation of India's guardian spirit, and worship him as the savior born to rescue our Nation from the shackles of British tyranny. We, therefore, feel fully confident that our Leader will never depart from us before accomplishing his great mission. There never was a time when India needed her Gandhi more than today, when the battle for independence is increasing in momentum day by day, in spite of Britain's desperate aggressive measures.

"The staking of his very life on the altar of freedom, the survival from the present great ordeal at such an old age, which will be written in bold letters in the annals of Indian history, carries also for us Indians a silent message and commands us to now awake and stand up to do our duty determinedly to crush India's arch enemy, the British, and unflinchingly fight on till the goal of India's freedom and independence for which Gandhiji has been fighting is achieved. He has always said that no nation can be free without suffering. At this moment, when we united as one, and standing before God in his holy temple are humbly offering our thanks for having spared the life of our beloved Leader whom we love so much and worship, must firmly resolutely swear before God that we shall make every sacrifice unhesitatingly for the cause of our Motherland India, and in humility pray before Him that our lives be accepted in the service of our mother country.

Favorite Hymn Quoted

"If at any time you find darkness encircling you, then repeat in your hearts one of Mahatmaji's following favorable hymn.

Lead, kindly light, amid the encircling gloom,
Lead thou me on.
The night is dark and I am far from home,
Lead thou me on.
Keep thou my feet, I do not ask to see
The distant scene, one step enough for me.
I was not ever thus, nor prayed that thou
shouldst lead me on,
I loved to choose and see my path, but now
Lead thou me on.
I loved the garrish day, and spite of fears,
Pride ruled my will, remember not past years.
So long thy power hath blest me, sure it still
Will lead me on.
Over moor and fen, over crag and torrent till
The night is gone,
And with the morn, those angel faces smile
Which I have loved long since, and last awhile.

"On this memorable day, I wish again to remind my Indian brethren to always remember that we are not alone in our struggle and that one billion people of East Asia led by Mighty Nippon are solidly behind us and if we earnestly and resolutely push our efforts mindful of any suffering and sacrifice, we shall achieve our goal in briefest possible time."

Pupils Observe Chikyusetsu

In conjunction with the national celebration held on Saturday in honor of the 40th Birthday of Her Majesty the Empress, a group of national school girl pupils of Tokyo as shown in the above photo paid their respects in front of the Imperial Palace.

ANTI-AMERICAN FEELING MOUNTING IN ALGERIA

Five Sentenced to Death for Starting Strikes; U.S. Supply Train Derailed

In the midst of the turmoil of demonstrations and labor strikes staged by the people of Algeria who are bitterly indignant over the invasion of their country by the American forces, five Mohammedans were tried and sentenced to face the firing squad in a court martial held at Constantine on Friday, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei quoting a wire from Algiers. Those sentenced to death were presumably found guilty of starting strikes, the report said.

Despite the drastic steps being taken to check the demonstrations, anti-American disturbances continue to go on, with a train loaded with military supplies derailed in the vicinity of the Constantine railway station. In the resulting wreck, several freight cars were smashed, while three American soldiers were seriously injured and had to be rushed to the Constantine Hospital for first-aid treatment.

As a result of the investigations made by the American authorities, it was claimed that the track had been fixed with a bomb and ten workers were placed under arrest, the dispatch added.

MILLIONAIRE REFUGEES REPORTED IN PYRENEES

Enemy Citizens Who Were in France Flee to Border Town of Andorra

BARCELONA—Over 300 French, British and American citizens, reputed to be millionaires, have sought refuge in the republic of Andorra, according to the Barcelona newspaper, Prensa.

Almost all these refugees, the paper adds, formerly resided in France, whence they fled following the entry of German troops.

The presence of these refugees in Andorra has brought about great difficulties for the population of this little republic, since prices of all articles quoted on the black market have increased by leaps and bounds.

Bread, sugar, coffee, and oil are now being rationed in Andorra, with the allotments per person amounting to 250 grams of bread a day and one kilogram of sugar, half a kilogram of coffee and two liters of oil a month.

Empty Cartridge Cases Used

To cope with the iron contribution movement being conducted throughout Japan Proper, Japanese soldiers in Burma are eagerly collecting empty cartridge cases taken as war spoils from the enemy, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi. The Burmese and Indian residents, being informed that these cases will be used again, are cooperating with the Japanese in gathering as many as they can find.

Ishiwata to Leave

Sotaro Ishiwata, supreme economic adviser to the National Government of China and former Finance Minister of Japan, who has been here to attend the 81st session of the Imperial Diet, is scheduled to leave Tokyo for Nanking today.

OPPOSITION RISING AGAINST 4TH TERM

(Continued from Page 1)

its standard bearer in the next Presidential election.

Herbert Hoover, a former President, is ceasing to be popular with the Republicans.

In the Governor of New York, Thomas Dewey, the Republicans find a man with a strong appeal to the voters. But he happens not to have a disposition to run.

President Roosevelt in seeking a third term would meet with considerable opposition even among the Democrats.

James Farley, formerly President Roosevelt's chief campaign manager, broke with the President on the last election. It seems that he has set about resisting any attempt on the part of President Roosevelt to get elected for a fourth term. He has a large following in New York. He would make things hot for President Roosevelt seeking a fourth Presidential term.

Son Unconcerned

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. is busily making rounds of the New York night clubs and other gay spots with his wife, with utter disregard and discern for his father's frantic efforts to win the popularity of the American public in view of his fourth term presidential candidacy which has astounded the American political circles, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Friday.

Franklin Jr.'s conduct has become a target of American criticism, and it is reported that his behavior has been brought up in the House of Représentatives by William P. Lambertson, Kansas Republican, who flayed the outrageous escapades of the President's stupid son.

Representative Fritz Lanham, Texas Democrat, warned Elliott Roosevelt of his younger brother's conduct, but "like brother like brother," in this case, Elliott defended Franklin Jr.'s actions, and declared that he would like to return to his home and live leisurely on a farm with his family.

Elliott wrote in his letter to Representative Lanham, "It doesn't make any difference to me whether the opponents are Democrats or Republicans. However, I hope they won't do anything like shooting a person in the back during a battle," completely arousing the ire of the Texas Democrat.

The indignant Texas politician is reported to have read the insulting letter in the Lower House last Friday.

With the present state of affairs, with even the behavior of his son being brought up in Congress, it is indisguisable that Roosevelt has lost the overwhelming popularity which he possessed during his New Deal days.

WELLES REVEALS NUMBER OF U.S. INTERNEES IN ASIA

Claims 3,000 Detained in China, 6,000 in P.I. and 300 in Japan

Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, revealed the number and geographical distribution of American internees held by the Japanese authorities within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere at a press interview on Friday, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei in relaying a wire from Washington.

"Majority of the British and American nationals in Shanghai have been interned," he declared. "In various places in China now under Japanese control, there are 3,000 Americans who are detained, of whom 1,500 are interned in Shanghai and its adjacent areas, according to a survey made by the State Department. However, these persons either ill or weak, and those with special talents are not placed under confinement."

"Moreover, there are 6,000 Americans interned in the Philippines, while 200 to 300 American nationals are detained in Japan Proper."

MAN MURDERED IN MEXICO FOR VALUABLE OLD STAMP

Piece, Once Property of German Museum Was Auctioned Off for 150,000 Marks

LISBON.—The owner of the famous red one-cent stamp of British Guiana of 1856 has been murdered and the valuable stamp has disappeared, according to reports from Mexico.

The names of the murdered owner and murderer have not been disclosed.

The stamp in question was the property of the German Post Museum until 1919, when, according to the Versailles Treaty, it had to be handed over to the Allies. It was sold by auction and acquired by the American millionaire, Arthur Hind, for 150,000 marks. What became of it afterwards until this latest incident is not known.

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GERMANS COMMENT ON POLISH SQUABBLE

Rift Between Refugee Regime And Reds Nullifies Aim of Atlantic Charter

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, March 5.—The crisis between Britain and the United States as well as between both allied nations and the Soviet Union is not being overestimated by political circles in the Reich capital since these circles are judging the situation on the basis of clear and indisputable facts.

The facts, however, are essential enough in the opinion of these circles. There is, for instance, the quarrel that broke out between the Polish Emigrant Government in London and the Soviets. This quarrel, in the opinion of German political quarters, throws an interesting light on the enemy's political front. New Britain shows Europe the actual meaning of the Atlantic Charter which allegedly was meant to protect the small nations.

In this connection Dr. Paul Schmidt, Chief of the German Press Department of the Foreign Office, today described the British attitude toward her Polish ally for whose sake London in 1939 allegedly brought about the second World War as the deathblow to President Franklin Roosevelt's and Prime Minister Winston Churchill's Atlantic Charter.

Replying to the claims of competent persons in the enemy camp such as, for instance, Elmer Davies, Chief of the U.S. Information Bureau, that a controversy did not exist in the Anglo-Saxon camp and that Europe was not of the same opinion as Germany regarding the Bolshevist danger, German political quarters draw the attention to the warning voices from Sweden, Switzerland, and in particular from Turkey.

These voices, Berlin political circles continue, reveal that nation upon nation in Europe begins to regard Bolshevism as the greatest danger that ever threatened Europe. Britain's betrayal of Europe was becoming more obvious every day.

At any rate, Berlin circles state, the events in the allied camp and the attitude adopted by Germany's enemies, is an important lesson for the Axis and to the whole of Europe. In particular it is a lesson to all those who sitll allow themselves to be influenced by the British propaganda. The Polish-Soviet quarrel and its repercussions in Britain and in America is the best proof of the fact that the Axis Powers alone will be able to save Europe from the threatening chaos.

STUDENTS TO HOLD RALLY

Flower Arrangement School to Fete 2nd Donation of Funds

The Ikenobo School of Flower Arrangement will hold a Grand Consummation of the War of Greater East Asia Meeting at Hibiya Hall on March 9, commemorating the second contribution of funds for the building of military planes by the members of Ikenobo School, who through the gentle art of flower arrangement seek to enhance and strengthen the true Japanese spirit for the attainment of final victory.

Also cooperating with the Patriotic Warship Building Fund Movement of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, flower arrangement exhibitions are being held at the Tokyo Prefectural Art Museum in Uyeno Park, which began on March 2 and will continue until March 15.

Guadalcanal Bombed Again

The Imperial Air Forces bombed the Guadalcanal area last Wednesday night, it was announced by the United States Navy Department on Friday, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

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AMERICANS WORRIED BY 'BLACK MARKET'

Profiteering in Meat Serious Since Enforcement of Rationing System

The United States Government is sorely perplexed by the black market dealing in foodstuffs, meat products in particular, which have become increasingly rampant under pressure of the intensified food rationing system enforced by the Government, it is reported in a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Friday.

Prentiss M. Brown, Chief of the Price Control Board, sent messages to State governors and city mayors requesting their utmost cooperation in uprooting the evils of the underhanded dealings.

According to the computations revealed by Brown, it is estimated that approximately 175,000,000 tons of meat products are passed through the black markets annually, figuring approximately 20 per cent of the peace-time consumption of meats.

In addition to effectuating a ration system for meat products, the Price Control Board will also enforce control of meat markets, which will henceforth open for business only after securing the Government's sanction.

The Board has taken a policy of teaching the American public the degenerating evil effects and results of the illegal transactions through the press and other organs and is requesting that voluntary steps be taken by the populace to reflect and restrain from completing such transactions.

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Piano Solo: SONOKO TANAKA
BEETHOVEN: Sonata Op. 26 and Two Numbers
Soprano Solo: MAMIKO SUGIURA
PUCCINI: Aria from "Tosca" and Four Numbers
Piano Solo: TATIANA KOSLOWSKY
DEBUSSY: Two Arabesques and Four Numbers
Baritone Solo: YOSHIO ISHIWARA
ROSSINI: Aria from Barbier von Sevilla and Three Numbers.
Soprano Solo: SAKAE KITAZAWA
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FOOD, DRUGS TESTED BY REICH CHEMISTS

Scientific Examination Given Samples Collected by Special Police

The important work of scientific testing of food and drugs to promote national health is being carried out earnestly in Germany despite the hardships of war by the Prussian Institute for the Chemistry of Food and Drugs, according to an article written by Dr. Krause of Berlin.

The Prussian institute for the chemistry of food and drugs and for forensic chemistry was developed from testing laboratories attached to the police headquarters in Berlin. This institute was founded in 1901 by the ministries concerned and was originally quartered in an upper story of the police headquarters. Gradually, the rooms proved inadequate for their purpose and in 1933 the institute was removed to a new building of its own in Charlottenburg where it was splendidly equipped with all scientific appliances for its work. At the same time, the name was changed to that of Prussian Institute for the Chemistry of Food and Drugs, as being more compatible with its extended sphere of activity.

The institute is under the direct control of the Minister of Interior and carries out tests for government departments only. Its chief activities are concerned with the examination and testing of food. It carries out chemical tests and furnishes expert suggestions to government departments in the matter of dealing further with inadequacies, discovered in samples of food which were collected as a precautionary measure by police officers, specially detailed for this kind of work. In addition, suggestions are received from consumers and these must be followed up by scientific investigations. Moreover expert opinions have to be given in court and investigations must be made for price control boards, for main associations of German trade and industry and for those Reich offices controlling imports and determining the granting of foreign currency. Custom house authorities are regular clients insofar as meat and fat and also wine are concerned. In this way, the work of the Prussian institute is a great boon to foreign countries, particularly in the matter of testing wine.

Testing of drugs, patent medicines and cosmetics forms an extensive chapter of investigations. Testing of hair-dyes which are on an organic basis frequently necessitates the collection of a vast amount of information. Again, goods imported from other countries frequently require detailed examinations and expert opinions on their contents. Certificates, granted before export and testifying to the genuineness of composite drugs, give foreign consumers the certainty that they actually receive what is promised them on the labels.

In addition to testing samples, research in these branches of work is by no means neglected. It is stimulated by the experiences gained in making the tests.

Thus, it may be seen that during the past ten years, great progress has been made in testing and controlling food and drugs, and even now when Germany's fighting the war into which she was forced against her will, the work is going on unceasingly in these spheres which are of vital importance to national health.

AIR-RAID VICTIMS HELPED

German People Receive Compensations for Damaged Homes

Compensation's for air raid damages are being given to German people whose homes were damaged or ruined, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Tokyo Shimbun.

A recent official announcement stated that large-sized apartments should be sublet while large residential and public buildings suited for residential purposes should be transformed into apartments. The same announcement further stated that any individual whose private house is damaged during air raids while under construction would be given proper government aid, so as to ensure speedy repairs.

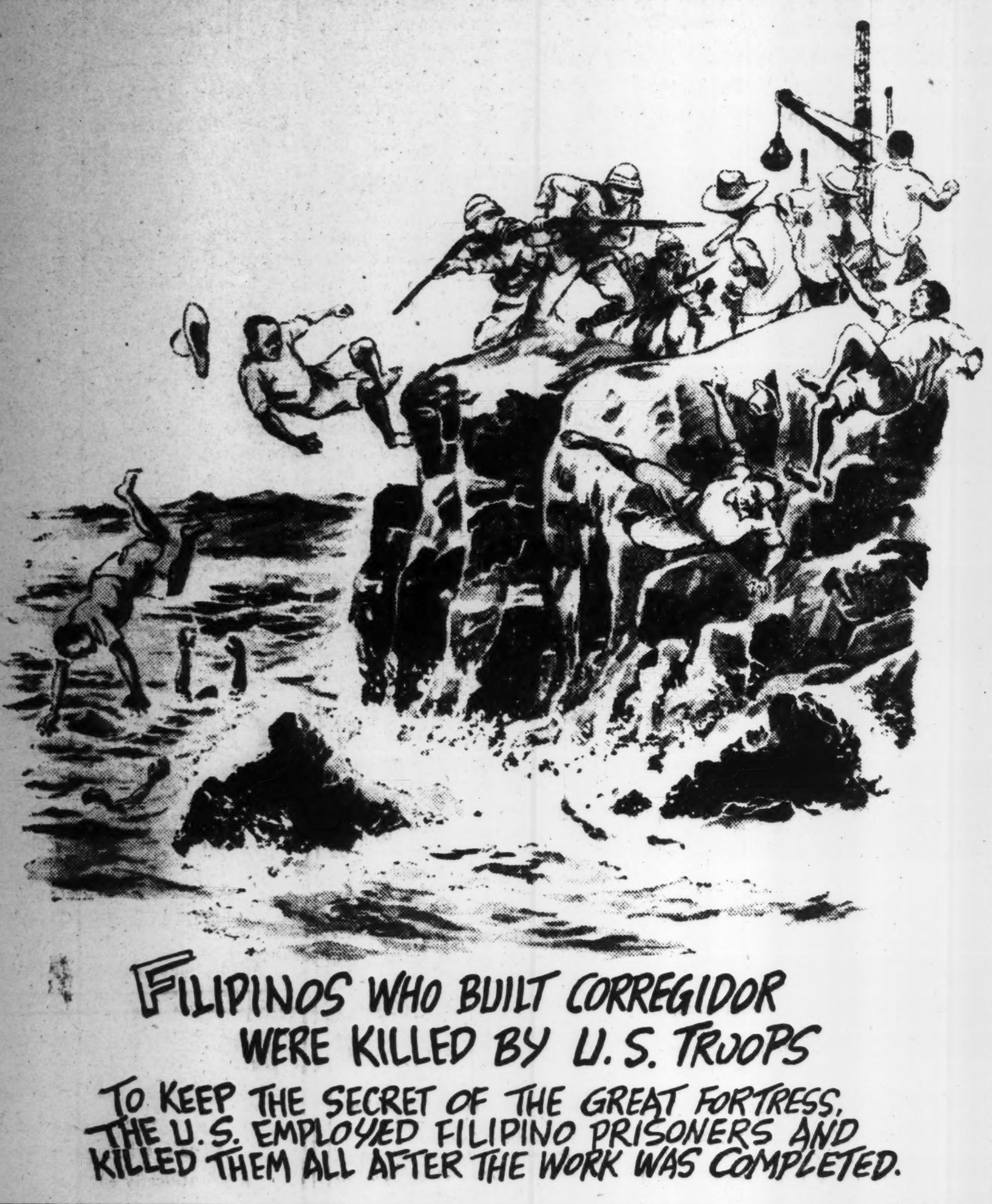
65 Pine Trees Donated

In consonance with the timber contribution movement, 65 old pine trees which sheltered the banks of the Tenryu River for the last 300 years, are to be shortly donated to the authorities for shipbuilding purposes, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

Kansai Notes

"Women's Activities in Wartime Germany" will be the subject of a lecture which Mrs. J. Jordan, of Kobe, has been invited to deliver at a meeting of the Dai Nippon Women's Association to be held at 1 p.m. March 15, at the Sangyo Kaikan Hall, Marunouchi, Tokyo. Mr. Mori, of the German Embassy will act as interpreter.

STRANGER THAN FICTION



Music Notes

The joint cello and piano recital by Professor Constantine Shapiro and Mrs. Lydia Shapiro will be held at the Yokohama Memorial Hall from 1:30 p.m. today, with a program of works by Beethoven, Mach-Siloti, Schubert-Popper, Popper, Weber, Chopin, Rachmaninov, and Tchaikovski.

To contribute towards the funds for the construction of ships for the Imperial Japanese Navy a special benefit concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra will be held under the auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, from 7 p.m., Monday, March 8. With Miss Sonoko Inoue as the piano soloist, the following program will be played under the baton of Hisatada Otaka: "Emperor" Piano Concerto, by Beethoven Sixth Symphony (Pathetique), by Tchaikovski; and Japanese patriotic songs and marches, including Warship March, Patriotic March, and "Umi Yukaba."

In its first independent concert, the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin Chorus conducted by Kojiro Kobune will sing selections from Bach's "Passion of St. John" and other pieces, at the Sangyo Kaikan, from 6:30 p.m., Friday, March 12.

Sonoko Inoue and Joseph Rosenstock will be presented in a Recital on Two Pianos at the Hibiya Public Hall from 7 p.m., Saturday, March 13, playing Bach's Concerto in C minor; Sinding's Variations in E flat minor; Debussy's "Nuages"; Schubert's Impromptu in E flat major, and Rachmaninov's Fantasia Opus 5.

A North China Evening, the proceeds of which will be used to comfort the soldiers of the Imperial Forces on duty in North China, will be sponsored jointly by the North China Development Corporation and the North China Communications Corporation, from 5:30 p.m., Saturday, March 13. Among the attractions are soprano solos by Miss Ayako Ichihara; xylophone performances by Yoichi Hiraoka; dance presentations by Miss Seiko Takata and her troupe, and music by the Tokyo New Band.

Light music concerts of the week include a "Healthy Music Evening" featuring Miss Masako Minami, singer, with the assistance of Shingo Iwai, tenor, Shin Sugano, harmonica, the Three Minami Sisters, the Shochiku Light Music Band, the Yukichi Ko Trio, and the South Seas Girls Ensemble, from 6 p.m. today, at the Aoyama Kaikan; another "Healthy Light Music and Dance Program" with performances by the Chosen Music Drama Company, Miss Shizuko Kasagi with her band, and Kiyoshi Sakurai with his chamber Ensemble, from 6:30 p.m. today, at the Nihon Seinenkan, and a "Spring Light Music Concert" with the participation of Kiyoshi Sakurai and his band, Sachio Koizumi and his Accordion Band, Haruhiko Haida and the Southern Band. Miss Helen Honda, Koichi Mine, and Miss Hamako Watanabe, singers, at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m., Thursday, March 11.

New dance creations by Miss Junko Osawa will be shown in her second dance recital at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6 p.m. Sunday, March 14, to music by Scarlatti, Chopin, Offenbach, and new compositions by Kiyoshi Nobutoki, Tadashi Hattori, Tadashi Sano, and others. Yuzuru Matsutani, piano, and Juzo Matsuda, violin, will play the musical accompaniments.

The second Beethoven Sonata Recital by Miss Fukiko Tanaka, violin, and Miss asuko Tani, piano, will be held at the Nihon Seinenkan from 6:30 p.m., Sunday, March 14, with a program including the Sonatas No. 1 in D major, No. 7 in C minor, and No. 9 ("Kreutzer" Sonata) in A major.

A vocal recital by Yoshinori Matsuyama, tenor, and a group of his pupils will be given at the Sangyo Kaikan from 6 p.m., Monday, March 15, under the auspices of the Karatachi Association. With Miss Sonoka Tanaka at the piano, pieces by Scarlatti, Martini, Paisiello, Massenet, Rossini, Leoncavallo, Koscak Yamada, and Yoshinori Matsuyama will be sung.

Under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra will give its 17th subscription concert at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6:30 p.m., Monday, March 15. Noboru Toyomasu will be presented as the piano soloist in Schubert-Liszt's "Wanderer" Fantasia. An Overture by Marcel Poute, Bach's Suite No. 3, and Brahms Fourth Symphony will also be played.

The Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra will offer its Sixth Philharmonic Concert as the third program of its Brahms Cycle, under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock, from 7 p.m. Wednesday and Thursday, March 17 and 18. The program includes Brahms' Third Symphony and Hungarian Dances, Tchaikovski's "Francesca da Rimini" Fantasia, and Shukichi Mitsukuri's "Two Poems."

Beethoven's F minor Quartet, Haydn's C major Quartet, and Brahms' Clarinet Quintet in B minor will be performed by the Matsumoto String Quartet, assisted by Tomizo Tsujii, clarinet, in the quartet's third recital at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 7 p.m., Friday, March 19.

The Greater East Asia Symphony Orchestra will present its second concert, under the baton of Kazuo Yamada, from 7 p.m., Saturday, March 20, at the Hibiya Public Hall, offering Beethoven's "Pastorale" Symphony, Bizet's Second "Arlesienne" Suite, Schubert's "Rosamunde" Interlude and Ballet Music, and Borodin's Dances from "Prince Igor."

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN MSA

The Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra Under the Direction of Joseph Rosenstock With Willy Frey as Soloist

There was a supplementary concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra last Tuesday evening at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program consisted of Dvorak's Symphony No. 3 in F major, Op. 76 (Allegro ma non troppo; Andante con moto; Andante con moto, quassi listesso tempo—Allegro scherzando and. Finale:—Allegro molto:) (First performance in this country.) Violin-Concerto in D major, Op. 77 by Brahms; and "The Three-Cornered Hat" by M. de Falla.

The Symphony No. 3 in F major, Op. 76 by Dvorak is, of course, not the Third Symphony, which is in D major and Op. 60. Those who are accustomed to the fragrant and natural style of Dvorak's music will be rather disappointed in this Symphony, for in spite of its fluent and effective orchestration, there is a feeling of constraint in the general line of music; the First Movement (Allegro ma non troppo) contains some rich musical ideas, but somehow the usual Dvorak seems to have gone the wrong way. In the work he has not given free play to his fertile phantasy, though the peculiar rhythms and melodic elements of the music of his native country are there in a less marked way. Even the modulations, which are usually so striking and unexpected, sound forced and rather unnatural. The Finale tries to compensate the not very grateful preceding movements, but even the vigorous rhythms cannot hide the rawness of the material and want of spontaneity. However, it is rich in colour and the fascinating Slavic character saves the otherwise fatal situation.

From the performance point of view, the work is not without some technical difficulties for each instrument, but these were overcome quite satisfactorily by the Orchestra except, perhaps the Horns which needed a little more care in the way of tone-production and intonation. Rosenstock's reading of the work was generally convincing enough, but a thought more nuance and warmth would have added so much to the performance that evening.

Brahms' Violin Concerto was played by Willy Frey in masterly fashion with a firmness of tone and bowing. The Adagio was particularly impressive; in this Movement, his tone gained a marked expressiveness and the phrasing was very gratifying. He has a mastery of his instrument in spite of occasional deviations from true intonation. His range and control of tone are good, and the general solidity of his playing was so gratifying. One might, perhaps, regretted his rather overuse of portamento, but the actual playing was so accurate, so rarely accomplished, one almost ceased to worry about the style.

The orchestral coordination in the Concerto could not be regarded as ideal; it was too subservient and in view of the fact that the general character of the Concerto being symphonic, it should have given more emotional support to the soloist who could not possibly do full justice to his playing without such emotional coherence. The evening was very enjoyable.

GERMANY TRAINING YOUTH TO INSTILL FIGHTING SPIRIT

Boys Over 15 to Be Mobilized Sea and Air Defense Work; No Effect on Schooling

Strenuous training for the purpose of implanting a vigorous German fighting spirit into boys in their teens is enthusiastically being carried on in Germany in parallel with numerous other wartime activities, reports a Berlin dispatch to the Tokyo Shimbun.

With the promulgation of the general mobilization law, all middle school boys over the age of 15 will be mobilized for sea and air defense work. They will be quartered in barracks of anti-aircraft units located near their schools. After one month's training, they will be assigned special work in defense activities. Their length of service has not been decided yet.

Even while they are placed on military duty, they will continue their regular school work which will be limited to seven subjects, literature, history, geography, mathematics, physics, chemistry and Latin. Class hours will be reduced to 18 hours a week at a minimum. As to the study of foreign languages, students are expected to learn them in their spare hours.

As regards the training of the Hitler Jugend, all German boys between the ages of 14 and 18 are enlisted in the corps. They are divided into five different units of infantry, aviation, marine, mechanized units and communications, according to their abilities and inclinations. The four-year training is to be completed with a three-weeks' stay at a camp. On this occasion, each company is placed under the supervision of one high military officer and some 10 young instructors, who had previously achieved meritorious deeds in action.

BODY DISCUSSES WELFARE

Committee Seeks Improvement in People's Living Modes

The regional leaders' committee which has hitherto been contributing a great deal to the welfare of soldiers and their dependents held a special conference at the Social Relief Work Hall in Kojimachi recently to enhance its activities in the wartime increase production plan, the improvement of people's life, and in the savings movement, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

The conference was held under the sponsorship of the Welfare and Finance Ministries, attended by 150 delegates representing all the Municipalities and Prefectures throughout Japan.

The main issues discussed at the conference were improvements in people's mode of living, the relinquishment of the custom of exchanging presents, collective cooking and working, the increase of individual savings, the establishment of recreational facilities for workers, the proper guidance to be given to young boy and girl workers, and lastly the measures to extend aid to families whose male members have been mobilized for labor.

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WEEKLY SOUTH CHINA NEWS LETTER

Special to the Nippon Times
(By Arrangement With the Hongkong News)

HONGKONG—An unfailing aspect of the Chinese New Year is the rain that comes with it. For a few days before the festive day the weather invariably becomes damp and drizzly.

Last year there was hardly any Chinese New Year celebrations to speak of in Hongkong. The city had only just emerged from the hostilities and conditions had not quite returned to normal. This year, however, the enthusiasm with which the occasion was celebrated reflects not only the progress made in general rehabilitation work but also the growing confidence of the populace in their future welfare and security.

Entering into the full spirit of the festive season, the Japanese authorities have very kindly relaxed some of the regulations, thus enabling large numbers of people to make last-minute purchases; and stalls and even some small shops were doing business up to midnight and crowds were walking about the streets till much later.

This generous action on the part of the authorities was very much appreciated by the Chinese populace and will no doubt go a long way to further stimulate the steadily growing bonds of Sino-Japanese friendship.

Special illumination facilities were also provided by the authorities for the wayside stalls which are a feature of Chinese New Year activities and in every way the atmosphere of war which was still in the air at this time last year has now completely disappeared.

War or no war the dramatic instinct of the Chinese will make him go to the utmost pains to save "face." Face saving, as we know, is in itself a key to the insight of most of the Chinese characteristics.

Therefore, every Chinese family, rich or poor, must have sufficient to eat and new clothes to wear during the New Year season. But new clothing being so expensive owing to the war, second-hand clothes are in great demand. They are easily dry-cleaned, dyed or otherwise renovated to look as good as new and no one but the wearer need know that they are second-hand!

Wine, oranges, dumplings, preserved ducks and sausages with other sweatmeats and delicacies which are inseparably associated with Chinese New Year were sold in large quantities in the local markets and traders generally did very well despite public inclinations toward wartime economy.

While the days preceding New Year are hectic with activity merchants and customers alike are disinclined to do business on the first day of the year and the day following so that most households lay in a stock of chai (a preserved dish of vegetables having no meat whatsoever) which they consume with their rice.

On New Year's Eve when the families have completed their re-union dinners it is usual for them to stroll out to the wayside stalls—a traditional New Year institution—to buy paper flowers, toys and trinkets for the children.

Families sit up to see the New Year in, ancestor worship beginning about midnight. The next day is spent mostly in paying visits to friends and relatives. The younger or unmarried folk receive red packets or "lucky money" from the older or married ones. Thus the festival is largely one of giving and receiving gifts in the form of money, of eating, drinking, paying visits and receiving guests, besides the rituals of ancestor worship. The usual form of greeting in Cantonese is Kung Hei Fat Choi (respectfully wishing you prosperity) which fully conveys the true spirit of the Chinese New Year.

For Those Who Want to Know Realities of East Asia

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UPPED OUTPUT SEEN OF VITAL MACHINES

Control Body Sets Up Plan Involving Stationing of Supervisers at Leading Plants

Ramie, native of the African tropics, is now cultivated in many parts of the world, and the oil taken from its seeds is highly treasured by virtue of its unique function in wartime industries, says an article in the February number of the Kokusai Graph, surveying the cultivation of this plant in various countries of the world.

The article runs in brief as follows:

"In terms of ramie production, India ranks first in the world. There, ramie cultivation is centered around Hyderabad, Madras and Bombay. But the volume of production is subjected to atmospheric conditions, for a remarkable fall in volume is inevitable in a dry year.

"Next in terms of production comes Manchoukuo. According to available records, the total area under ramie in the country for the year 1935 stood at 26,261 hectares.

"Speaking of its cultivation in the Greater East Co-Prosperity Sphere, considerable crops are harvested in China and Japan in addition to the production in Manchoukuo. It is learned that the output of this product in Taiwan has been remarkable in recent years.

Cultivation in Russia

"In Russia, ramie is popularly cultivated in Ukraine and the North Caucasus, especially in and around Azov and along the Black Sea coast. In 1936, for instance, the total area of ramie farms in these regions stood at 102,700 hectares and the total production of ramie seeds at 26,700 metric tons. This figure of production amounts to approximately 50 per cent of the total production in Soviet Russia or to approximately 40 per cent of the production in Manchoukuo.

"In South America, Brazil reports a remarkable gain in the production of ramie in recent years. The total production in the country in 1939 was estimated at 166,000 metric tons. Argentina, too, produces ramie in fair quantities. The production in Rios province represents two-thirds of the total output in the country.

"In Europe, Italy started the cultivation of this plant a few years ago. The production in and around Salerno is noteworthy.

"Besides the production in Italy and Rumania, that in Yugoslavia is likewise noteworthy. In 1938 the total area of ramie farms in Yugoslavia stood at 500 hectares and the production of seeds at 500 metric tons.

"As for Africa, it is learned that the ramie-farming industries there have grown into a highly developed stage, and a considerable production is suspected.

"With regard to exports of ramie from the various ramie-producing countries, prior to World War I, India shipped approximately 97 per cent of the total production in the world. In later years, however, the production in Manchoukuo, Soviet Russia and Brazil as well as exports from them have increased to the extent of bearing comparison with the volume of exports from India."

FIBER CULTIVATION PLAN FOR JAPAN PROPER DECIDED

A final plan has been decided upon by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry for the cultivation of hemp, ramie, flax and jute in Japan Proper after a deliberative study of all technical and financial matters concerned by the experts of the Ministry. The figures just given by the same Ministry in this connection are much larger than those given in the preliminary plan of cultivation which was established in last Autumn. This shows that the authorities are now attaching greater importance to the production of hempen fibers as one of the most important textiles for use in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, says the Nippon Sangyo.

Details of the area of cultivation of each fiber and the expected field, are given below:

Ramie	
Area of cultivation	10,179 chobu
Expected yield	15,242,200 lbs.
Increase in area as compared with last year	2,200 chobu
Hemp	
Area of cultivation	20,166 chobu
Expected production of finished fibers	7,656,000 lbs.
Fiber with bark	26,218,000 lbs.
Increase in area as compared with last year	2,200 chobu
Flax	
Area of cultivation	5,240 chobu
Expected yield	124,369,000 lbs.
Increase in area as compared with last year	5,000 chobu
Jute	
Area of cultivation	5,240 chobu
Expected yield	19,266,000 lbs.
Increase in area as compared with last year	600 chobu

"The increase in the production of hempen fibers is to be effected through the partial utilization of the area heretofore in use for the cultivation of mulberry, as well as of the arable land now not in use.

Hard To Choose

It is the duty of housewives to keep their hard-working husbands well-nourished for behind-the-line activities. But in stores like the one shown where delicacies are packed in neat jars, cans, boxes and the like and attractively displayed, the eyes wander and it is difficult to make a choice. Not only has fighting Japan ample supplies of fresh foods, variations in the diet are afforded by preserved goods like those above.

DEPOSITS OF COAL ABUNDANT IN JAPAN

Beds Located in Many Places But Richest Mines Are in Kyushu and Hokkaido

For any country to complete its national defense in the present world, advanced modern industries are essential. And in order to maintain its industries on the same level as other industrial nations, the country must have an abundant supply of coal. Coal, therefore, may be regarded as a means of measuring the national and fighting strength of all nations of today.

Greater East Asia, especially China, has an immense deposit of coal. The coal mines of China, however, are mostly located in the hinterland, and some time must elapse before we are in a position to make use of all the coal mines in China. Manchoukuo, French-Indo China and other regions of East Asia also have rich deposits of coal.

But, these deposits are still in the first stages of development, and the production is just enough to meet the demands in the respective regions. Japan, therefore, finds it more convenient for its industrial development to meet its own demand for coal by means of the production in the country, says the Nippon Sangyo.

Leading Coal Producer

For many years in the past, Japan has been regarded as one of the leading coal production countries in the Orient. Japan's coal beds are located in many places although the richest deposits are in the Hokkaido and Kyushu. The coal mines in the Hokkaido are still in the first stage of development. Therefore, they have a bright future. The Hokkaido, however, is far away from most of the industrial centers of the country.

It is, naturally, the coal beds of Kyushu which are ready for immediate use. One or two of the Kyushu coal mines have been worked on for many years in the past and the annual production is almost fixed at the present level. The development of the immense coal deposits of Hizen and Chikuzen provinces has been started in recent years, and the production is growing larger year by year.

The coal beds of Hizen and Chikuzen, according to investigations by the authorities, cover an area of 256,000,000 tsubo, running 35 kilometers from east to west and 25 kilometers from south to north. In addition to this immense coal bed, Kyushu has another which has been left almost untouched till recent years. This bed covers an area of 124,000,000 tsubo.

Deposits Not Known

The total deposits of coal in Kyushu are not as yet known since there are many beds which have been left untouched up to the present. From the fact that most coal veins of Kyushu run to a depth of about 15 feet, the total deposits available for immediate use are estimated at 4,600,000,000 tons. For, we can obtain nearly 19 tons from each tsubo of the coal area provided we work on the coal veins nearer to the ground surface only.

The authorities have been conducting an investigation of the available coal deposits in Kyushu since 1929. The investigation is not finished as yet. But, according to the results known so far, the new coal deposit covering an area of 124,000,000 tsubo of ground in Fukuoka Prefecture is as hopeful and productive as the immense ones we are working on at present. There are also other coal deposits in other parts of Kyushu, and the total quantity available from Kyushu for the industrial development of Japan is expected to reach 10,000,000,000 tons at least which makes Japan's industrial position for many years to come absolutely unshakable. In addition to its abundance, the coal of Kyushu has another notable merit, namely its exquisite quality. It is agreed among experts that Kyushu coal stands second to that of no other country.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. With Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	85.50	+ 0.10
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	79.60	− 0.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	76.00	− 0.30
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.20	Same

RAMIE CULTIVATION IN WORLD SURVEYED

India Ranks First in Volume of Production—Seeds Treasured for Oil They Yield

The Industrial Machine Control Association, one of the five leading industrial control associations nominated by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, is expected to shortly start activities for promoting the expansion of the production of different industrial machines of vital importance, based on a plan established after a deliberative study of all matters concerned.

According to the Sangyo Keizai, this plan of the Industrial Machine Control Association involves the appointment of 10 supervisors to be stationed at leading factories where important machines are under construction. These supervisors will see to it that such factories are liberally supplied with the required labor, funds, power, raw materials and all facilities of transportation, so that the working of the factories will proceed smoothly.

These supervisors, when not stationed at some of the manufactories under their jurisdiction, are expected to attend to their other duties at the headquarters of the Control Association, or at its branches in Osaka and Fukuoka. Each superviser will be given charge of five leading manufactories as a rule.

The supervisers appointed by the control association are expected to always work in close cooperation with the technical affairs officials and labor affairs officials of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, while strictly following the policy and instructions of the chiefs of the First and Second Sections of the Production Department of the Association.

The four other control associations are expected to follow more or less the same policy as the Industrial Machine Control Association. In the meantime, the industrial circles of the country, especially owners of the industrial machine manufactories of Osaka, Kyushu and other districts of the Kansai are looking forward to the activities of the said Control Association, on whose success in its new field of work depends the future development of Japan's wartime industries, which in its turn has direct bearings on Japan's final victory in the present war.

SHARES STAY FIRM ON SPOTS MARKET

Pre-Holiday Sentiment Causes Something Like Lull In Trading

The Tokyo Stock Exchange saw something like a lull in transactions yesterday due perhaps to pre-holiday considerations on the part of traders. Yet the prices of the listed wares in the long-term section held a steady, firm tone in contrast to a slight reaction in the miscellaneous group on the spot market.

In the long-term section, Japan Carbon stepped up ¥1.50, and Tokyo Wire Rope and Japan Sand Iron ¥1.40 each, Kanegafuchi Industrial ¥1.20 and Toa Tobacco ¥1.10.

The short-term section was continuously stagnant, and prices closed within a narrow range of fluctuations.

The spot market was featured by an irregular movement of prices. Kanegafuchi Diesel jumped up ¥3.00 in anticipation of a three-fold increase of its capital, and Sekisan Precision Machinery rose ¥2.00, Sanko Spinning ¥1.50 and Teikoku Automobile ¥1.30, while Japan Electric Wave Machinery, Kawanami Shipbuilding and Japan Special Steel slipped ¥4.00, ¥2.50 and ¥2.00 respectively by reason of the congestion of profit-taking unloadings.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	Delivery Mar.	Apr.	May
First Section			
Nisshin Spinning (50)	85.2	85.1	86.6
Teikoku Rayon (50)	82.8	83.3	83.9
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	73.2	—	73.9
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	101.8	102.0	102.3
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	79.1	80.2	—
Showa Elec Ind (50)	86.4	83.7	86.2
Japan Nitrogen (50)	73.5	—	—
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	93.6	—	93.3
O. S. K. (50)	—	—	85.0
Nissan Steamship (50)	68.7	—	69.2
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	90.0	—	89.8
Ishihara Ind (50)	68.8	69.1	68.8
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	114.9	215.4	116.4
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	143.8	—	143.7
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	66.5	—	67.1
Sumatra Dev, new (37½)	—	—	46.5
Asahi Glass (50)	98.0	98.8	97.5
Toa Tobacco (50)	103.0	103.5	103.9
Manchou Tobacco (50)	92.9	93.9	93.9

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	85.2	5.5	5.2	85.5
N. Y. K. new	79.5	9.3	9.0	79.0
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	96.4	6.7	6.2	96.2
Kanebo Spin, new	76.4	6.5	6.0	76.0
Teikoku Rayon, new	72.4	2.5	2.0	72.0
Hitachi Iron Works	94.2	4.3	3.9	94.2
Osaka Exch. new	44.8	4.8	4.2	44.2
Japan Steel Tube	69.9	70.0	69.7	69.7
Japan Oil	—	74.5	74.4	74.4
S. M. R.	74.6	4.7	4.6	74.7
N. Y. K. old	93.4	3.4	3.0	93.0
Hokkaido Coal	74.5	4.5	4.3	74.3
Kanebo Spin, old	128.2	8.2	8.1	128.1
Toyo Rayon, new	53.9	8.9	8.6	58.6
Kokura Iron Works	55.6	5.6	5.3	55.3
Japan Beer, new	47.8	7.9	7.7	47.7
Japan Sugar, new	66.0	6.0	5.9	65.9
Ensuiko Sugar	64.0	4.0	3.9	63.9
Japan Mining	62.1	2.1	2.1	62.1
Manchou Heavy Ind	63.0	3.0	2.6	62.6

More Diesel Engines

The internal Combustion Engine association of Osaka, based on the decision reached at the directors' meeting held on March 4 in the city, is expected to take all possible measures to increase the production of semi-Diesel engines for use on wooden boats of the standard type, for whose production the Marine Affairs Board is extending every manner of aid and advice, says the Nippon Sangyo.

PROGRESS IS RAPID OF P.I. INDUSTRIES

Farm Re-Adjustment Planned By Military Administration Proceeding Without Hitch

In parallel with the smooth progress of the concrete program mapped out for the Philippines by the Japanese Military Administration, the economic machinery of the islands set under the guidance of the control organs that have been established by a combined body of the authorities and private parties concerned, and it is only natural that the various industries on the islands should have taken strides by leaps and bounds. The progress made so far in this direction is outlined by a Domei dispatch from Manila dated March 4 to the following effect:

"Following the organization of the Sugar Traders' Association of the Philippines on February 6, there was founded the Raw Cotton Farming Association of the Philippines on February 11, and then the Tobacco Guild of the Philippines on February 20.

"These bodies are entrusted with the mission of proceeding with the prosecution of the policy of the Japanese Military Administration for the adjustment of agricultural industries in the Philippines involving the various races living on the islands, including Filipinos, Spaniards and Germans, and it deserves notice that the Tobacco Guild, for instance, has been joined by those Chinese merchants who are engaged in the collection and deliveries of leaf tobacco.

Made Up of Filipinos

"As a whole, the salient features of these organizations are that they are mostly made up of Filipinos, with a view to giving a chance to the native inhabitants to take the lead in the adjustment of industries on their own soil. As things stand, the Filipinos are credited with their hearty cooperation with the Japanese Military Administration in the adjustment of the sugar industry and the expansion of raw cotton production.

"As a matter of fact, the adjustment of the sugar industry in the Philippines has been going apace ever since the formation of the Sugar Traders' Association, and the conversion of part of the sugar plantations of the Islands into cotton farms has been successfully conducted. Thanks to the sensible guidance given by the experts, there are indications that comparatively large crops of sugarcane will be harvested on the restricted areas.'

Improvement Effected

"On the other hand, a noticeable improvement has been effected in the sugar refining facilities. Some refineries are now engaged in the production of alcohol on a larger scale, and some others have nearly completed the conversion of their equipment for buthanol distillation. Thus, the sugar industry in the Philippines is stepping into the new field of fuel production side by side with the production of sugar itself, in contrast to the erstwhile production of sugar exclusively for the sake of the sugar-devouring Americans.

"With regard to the first year plan for the expansion of raw cotton cultivation, the authorities are now rejoicing over the abundant harvests on the newly made cotton farms. Snow-white raw cotton is highly piled on the farms, and some godowns in Manila are already filled to their capacities with earlier crops. The authorities have fixed prices on these stocks according to grades.

"The cotton crops in the Philippines are remarkable. It is learned that the average crops are larger than those in Chosen. Highly satisfied with this splendid showing, the Japanese Military Administration has published an outline of the second-year cotton cultivation plan in the Philippines. The plan indicates a three-fold increase over the first year plan in the total area for cotton, including 26,250 cho on Luzon Island, 1,500 cho on Panay Island, 5,250 cho on Negros Island, and 3,000 cho on Mindanao Island, totalling 36,000 cho in all.

Fertilizers From Japan

"For the purpose of accelerating the development of the agricultural industries in the Philippines, the Japanese Military Administration is working on a schedule to import various fertilizers from Japan in the course of the 1943 fiscal year. Among the fertilizers to be imported into the Philippines are included sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime and aphthitalite.

At the same time, the authorities will see to it that fertilizers locally obtainable, such as copra meal, guano and dust bone, are utilized to the best advantage. These fertilizers will be used for the cultivation of rice fields and farms growing sweet potatoes, cotton, ramie, jute, tobacco and vegetables. The authorities are inclined to build fertilizer mills in the Philippines in the future so as to create an autarchy in fertilizers for consumption on the islands."

PRIMARY AIMS OF SOUTHERN CONSTRUCTION

Positive Contribution of Southern Regions to Japan's Fighting Strength Is Supply of Vital Materials to War Industry

The expansion of fighting strength through utilization of resources newly acquired in the southern regions constitutes one of the "positive contributions." If only the "negative contributions" are what is expected from the south there would be no necessity of shouting for southern construction. However, the positive contributions are more important than the negative ones and that is the reason of the urgent need for southern construction so emphatically voiced. What, then, are the resources which are of direct service to the expansion of Japan's fighting strength? Petroleum comes at the top of the list among the mineral resources in this regard.

Petroleum: Without petroleum no modern wars can be fought. War rapidly increases the amount of consumption of petroleum, which in turn naturally lowers the percentage of self-supply. Consequently, on the outbreak of the war, Japan found itself in urgent need of this essential war material. The gallant activities of our parachute units in Palembang are the flower of Japan's operations for the securing of material resources so far. The increase in Japan's fighting strength through the acquisition of southern petroleum is indeed immeasurable.

Mineral resources: Other mineral resources for which Japan looks to the occupied areas in the south are bauxite, copper, lead, tin, manganese, chromium, tungsten, etc. These resources "are steadily developed with fine results and with the increase in shipping, Japan's requirements are being satisfactorily filled."

Main Producing Centers

The main producing districts of bauxite are Bintang Island and Johore state in Malai. The present output exceeds figures which were obtained in prewar days and complete self-supply will be possible in the course of this year. It is gratifying that at present when the air strength has a far-reaching influence in deciding the general trend of the war, the supply of bauxite, the material for aluminum, amounts to such a large volume.

The development of copper resources is vigorously carried on in the Philippines, Burma and elsewhere. Already the output of copper ores reaches an enormous total.

Tin is a special product of the south, and its present output is amply sufficient to meet Japan's demand with bright prospects for increased production ahead.

Agricultural resources: Rubber, Manila hemp, sugar, copra, and quinine are abundant in the south. The part played by these materials in the expansion of fighting power cannot be overestimated. Sugar in particular has a very important use as a material for Buthanol, from which aircraft oil is produced.

Japan's success in its lightning operations had the effect of limiting to a minimum the destruction of these material resources at the enemy's own hands and enabled their recovery in a brief space of time. Thus "Japan's indestructible structure has already been perfected"—indestructible not only strategically but also economically.

Structure for Victory

With the climax of the Japanese-American decisive war steadily approaching, it is, of course, urgently important not only to maintain this indestructible structure but to further consolidate it into a structure for certain victory. What measures are necessary for this purpose? The answer will be "the securing of munitions resources as much as possible," and for this purpose the first requisite is the establishment of peace and order.

Without peace and order being firmly established, there can be no industrial development. Where peace and order is not established and where bandits are active, no industry can prosper. In that event, not only is it difficult to secure the minimum quantity of supplies necessary but, on account of constant need for mopping-up operations to suppress them, consumption of military strength is inevitable. Thanks to the capable administration of the Imperial Forces, however, popular feeling in the occupied areas is quite settled and stabilized. However, with the development of the war situation public life will naturally grow more stringent and we must also expect counter-offensives by the enemy as our fighting services are recently announced. It is, therefore, essential to enlighten the indigenous populations as to stern reality and implant in their minds the concept of sharing both pleasures and hardship with the Japanese. The secret of stabilizing the people's minds lies in bringing these native inhabitants to full understanding and appreciation of the fundamental aims of the holy war.

Next comes the question of marine transportation. "The importance of marine transport capacity as a decisive factor for the management of the south cannot be exaggerated," as the Government has pointed out. Accordingly various measures are being taken for the increase of carrying power in a positive way, which are yielding exceedingly fine results. Furthermore, with plans making steady headway for self-supply of daily necessaries on the spot in the respective regions in the south, it has become possible to turn the transport capacity at present available to far better advantage.

Oil and Fat Co. Due

The establishment was decided upon of the Sanyo Oil and Fat Company (to be capitalized at ¥5,000,000) at Wednesday's meeting of the inaugural committee. The new company, whose capital is to be invested in by Toyo Rayon and the Mitsui Bussan Company half by half, is expected to start the production of aircraft lubricants at the manufactories to be purchased from Toyo Rayon and the Osaka Godo Company. The new company will have its head office in the Mitsui Building, Tokyo, says the Nippon Sangyo.

Japan Forges Ahead Sword, Pen in Hand

(Continued From Page 6)

creative faculties. That our culture is by far superior to that of any other nation can also be elucidated by a mere glance at the essential characteristics of the Manyoshu. We must bear in mind that nothing short of superbness in our culture could have made possible that voluminous collection of poetry 1,200 years ago. Also, we have that grand No-drama and its fine theories, which betell eloquently of our refined creative talents.

Lastly, the fact that the self-same spirit that spurred the foundation of our nation, and prompted the growth of our culture is now seeking to absorb the essential elements of Greater East Asia shows that the culture of Japan is destined to become the center around which the cultures of Greater East Asia will shortly be born.

Will Increase Capital

The Japan Special Steel Materials Industry Company has decided to increase its capital from ¥7,500,000 as at present to ¥22,000,000. The amount to be newly invested will be appropriated for the expansion of its munitions works, says the Nippon Sangyo.

Bill Clearings

March 6 (In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	284,228	169,651
Balance	27,480	26,596

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, MARCH 7, 1943

United Nations?

That the so-called "United Nations" are far from united is amply demonstrated by the present dispute between the Soviet Union and the Polish government-in-exile in London over the latter's claim for recovery of its lost territory after the war.

All newspapers in Moscow on March 1 printed a Tass London dispatch of February 25 quoting a statement issued by the Polish government-in-exile regarding the recovery of its lost territory. Side by side with this dispatch, the papers carried under banner headlines an article by Tass, the Soviet news agency, refuting the claim of the exiled Polish government. It is clear that the claim is far-fetched considering present circumstances in which the end of the war is not even in sight. And further it is predicated on victory by the anti-Axis Powers. But it was enough to arouse the ire of the Soviet Government. And other exiled governments of Eastern Europe very likely will file similar claims with the Kremlin.

The dispute that has arisen is a heavy blow to the Atlantic Charter conceived by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill. This is quite apparent when the Soviet Embassy in Washington a few days ago through a special bulletin let it be known that the Soviet Union has no intention after the war of relinquishing to Poland the section of territory taken from Poland and annexed to the Ukrainian Soviet Republic in 1939. The bulletin in question stated that the territory was separated from Russia when the Polish State was created after the last World War. All the indications are that the Soviets will not recede from their firm stand with regard to the exiled Polish government's claim, irrespective of whatever mediative measures may be taken by the United States and Britain.

Already the Soviet Union's uncompromising attitude has had severe repercussions, unfavorable to the unity of the so-called "United Nations." As an indication of this Representative Roy O. Woodruff of Michigan before the House of Representatives accused the Soviet Union of having challenged the principles of the Atlantic Charter by making territorial claims in Europe and warned that the situation "will give the American people food for grave thought." He added that the Soviet Embassy in Washington had declared the "most emphatic claim to rich industrial and agricultural areas of pre-war Poland." He pointed out that the Embassy bulletin also published claims to Bessarabia, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Representative Woodruff's blunt warning before Congress brings out into the open the inexorable American dislike of the Soviet Union, although President Roosevelt has exhausted his vocabulary of adjectives in praising the Red Army in connection with its winter operations against the Reich forces. It need not be reiterated here that the American Government's policy is to cajole the Soviets into fighting Germany with the hope that both sides will completely exhaust themselves. And American propagandists have been busy now for many months scheming to inveigle the Soviet Union into denouncing its neutrality treaty with Japan. But they have thus far had no success with Premier Stalin who has astutely analyzed the Pacific situation and values highly his present relationship with Japan.

It is highly probable that the Soviet Premier deliberately kept away from the Casablanca conference although invited by its promoters, Roosevelt and Churchill, because he suspected that the question of depriving the Soviet Union of its present territories to favor the exiled governments of Eastern Europe might be included in the discussions. Despite the fanfare with which the American and British authorities have propagandized the conference, Premier Stalin's absence was a bitter disappointment to them. It aroused considerable criticism in both the United States and Britain.

The first jolt to the Casablanca agreement came in the form of loud protests from the Chungking regime that it had been ignored in the war plans discussed by Roosevelt and Churchill. Now comes this dispute between the Soviet Union and the exiled Polish government, which is another indisputable indication that there is no harmony in the camp of the so-called "United Nations." And it will not be surprising if other by-products of the Casablanca conference will have appeared before long to aggravate the troubles of the United States and Britain.

The Return of General Ho

The return of General Ho Ying-chin, Chungking's chief of staff, from his disappointing mission to India emphasizes again the desperate military plight of the adherents of Chiang Kai-shek. Ho's object, of course, was to see what help he could possibly get from the British and the American forces in India for the scheme of trying to opening up the Burma Road again. For even in the days when the Burma Route was in full operation, the plight of the Chungking armies was desperate enough. But now with the Burma Route in control of the Japanese, Chungking's situation has become positively fatal. Chungking must have more help immediately if she is not to collapse completely.

In view of this situation, the Chungking authorities must be impatient indeed with the Americans and the British who are ready enough to entertain Madame Chiang Kai-shek with a spectacular show but who are unable to send any practical aid to Chiang's hard-pressed army. When Roosevelt tried to ward off criticisms by stating that as great an amount of supplies was now going by air transport from India to Chungking as that which used to go over the Burma Road, the chief of the London office of the Chungking propaganda ministry rushed to contradict the American President's claim.

The amount of supplies going by air from India to Chungking is still ridiculously small, said this Chungking official. The Burma Road never reached its maximum capacity of transport, and even the maximum capacity would have been far from sufficient for the heavy equipment which the Chungking forces sorely need. As a matter of fact, the capacity of the Burma Road never exceeded the equipment of ten average-sized cargo ships a month. Now with only air transport to rely on, the aid which Chungking is getting has become even less.

Hence General Ho rushed to India to see what practical steps his allies in India could do to change this situation. But of course his observations yielded the most disappointing results. With India seething with domestic turmoil, with the Anglo-American armies in India themselves seriously short of supplies, Ho could naturally see no prospects of getting any aid for a re-conquest of Burma to re-open the Burma Road. The Anglo-American authorities were glad enough to afford every possible facility for the sending of more Chungking troops to India to aid in the defense of the British possession, but no way could be seen for the Anglo-Americans to aid Chungking. And so the thoughts of Ho as he returned empty-handed can be left to the imagination.

A Year Ago Today

March 7, 1942

From Our Own Files

The outstanding achievements attained by the Special Attack Flotilla in the sea battle in Hawaii on December 8, 1941, have been honored in a citation by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, according to the Navy Ministry's announcement of yesterday.

* * *

An overwhelmingly strong Japanese Force succeeded on March 5 in landing at an unspecified point on the west coast of Java Island, and Batavia and Bandoeng, former and wartime capitals of the Netherlands East Indies, respectively, now have been completely isolated and cordoned off, according to a report from Lisbon.

* * *

As Japanese Forces continued to enlarge their area of occupation in southern Sumatra with little or no resistance from the enemy, field dispatches indicate that from 60 to 70 per cent of the rich oil fields of southern Sumatra have passed undamaged into Japanese hands, which include wells in the Palembang area, Lahat, and Benkulen on the Indian Ocean coast, states a Domei report.

* * *

Japanese Forces are pressing hard on Surabaya, and already have reached a point close to the great Dutch naval base. The Japanese are throwing the full weight of their land, sea and air forces against all fronts in Java and Netherlands military authorities gloomily have admitted that the war situation in the Dutch East Indies has reached a critical point, reports information from Lisbon.

* * *

Japanese Forces occupied Djambi, 200 kilometers northwest of Palembang after crushing stiff enemy resistance. Djambi and Rimau, which also was occupied by Japanese Forces, are important oil centers, reports Domei.

* * *

Expressing his highest praise for the superhuman feat of the nine guardian Gods of the country, who penetrated deep into Pearl Harbor and wrought havoc with the enemy fleet, thus fulfilling their weighty mission successfully at the supreme sacrifice, Captain Hideo Hiraide, Navy spokesman of the Imperial Headquarters, issued a long statement over the radio last night.

CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE IS IDEA NEW TO WORLD

Relations Among Countries Are Based on Cooperation

By OKINORI KAYA
Finance Minister
(From the Toyo Keizai)

The phrase "Co-Prosperity Sphere" is of recent origin. Not only is it a new phrase but also an idea entirely new to the world. The general public can grasp easily such traditional ideas as relations between independent states, relations between temporarily allied countries and between a mother country and its colonies. Yet, the relations among independent countries embraced within what is called a co-prosperity sphere are in many respects difficult to appreciate by old international concepts.

The relations between the countries within the co-prosperity sphere are based on a treaty or treaties whereby the countries concerned agree to cooperate. Fundamentally, all these countries are so affinitive as to ensure enduring friendship. They are, in fact, consanguineous and fated to share the same joys and sorrows of life. In this respect the relations of countries of East Asia differ substantially from those who are bound together merely by alliances. In the co-prosperity sphere, the relationship is not that of a state and its dependents. Here, no country is completely controlled by another. Here, only that nation which has the greatest power of commanding respect and wielding influence becomes a guide of the rest of the countries. This is a new idea.

It is human nature to judge things by traditional ideas. Here, misunderstandings are liable to rise concerning a concept which advocates a new order. It would be a serious misunderstanding if anyone were to suppose that Japan is treating or is to treat the other countries within the sphere as so many tributaries. Rather, every country in the sphere is expected to take measures necessary for augmenting Japan's power for successfully carrying out the war.

Unite Efforts

It is absolutely necessary for all countries existing within the Co-Prosperity Sphere to unite efforts spiritually and materially to win the total war in which they are all involved. In order to emerge victorious, it will be necessary to divert labor and material toward the augmentation of military power. Now that Japan shoulders the responsibility of prosecuting the war, all the peoples inhabiting the co-prosperity sphere should supply her with their labor and such products of their labor in order to contribute to the Japanese cause. This relationship must be continually borne in mind.

To win the total war now in progress it is necessary that the demands of the central state within the sphere be fully met. Such is the nature of the relationship between countries within the co-prosperity sphere. For the concrete materialization of this relationship, agreements are not only reached but faithfully carried out in the political, economic and cultural fields.

In its relations with Thailand, China and Manchoukuo, Japan takes a deep interest in measures adopted in Thailand, China or Manchoukuo. For example, Japan finds it necessary to develop industries, improve traffic and communication facilities and enhance the productive capacity of these countries. Without them, it would be next to impossible to win the war.

Ideal Brings Change

The ideal of the co-prosperity sphere has brought about a great change in the economic relations between the countries concerned. Take, for example, the rates of exchange within the sphere. As has been pointed out on different occasions, Japan requires a considerable amount of material to fight and win this colossal war against America and Britain. Japan is concentrating on the production of such materials as are indispensable for the increase of her fighting power. For this reason, Japan is not at present in a position to export goods to those countries whose resources she is obliged to utilize for the prosecution of the war. She is now a debtor nation. And yet she is in charge of the defense of the countries within the sphere. It stands to reason, therefore, that all the countries within the sphere should cooperate with her in supplying the necessary labor and material.

Thus, foreign exchange should not become unfavorable to Japan simply because she is a debtor nation. It is only to be expected that the exchange rates of currencies should be determined by the government by considering commodity prices and not by the exchange banks.

Smoothe Accounts

What is important, therefore, is to take such measures as will smoothe the settlement of accounts as one party remains a debtor. It was with this in view that the Japanese Government signed a pact with Thailand and revised the Bank of Japan Act.

Japan is, after all, the financial center of East Asia, but the idea of a debtor nation becoming a financial center is a departure from traditional economic theories. This apparent anomaly is due, as already stated, to the character of the economic, financial and political structure peculiar to the co-prosperity sphere a phenomenon which cannot be interpreted by old world formulas. To send materials to Japan is tantamount to sending munitions to a supply department for use in achieving a common purpose, and not for the sake of Japan alone. This explains the necessity for financial cooperation and also for a financial scheme compatible with the new situation within the co-prosperity sphere.

The ideals spurring the arrival of the new order must become a permanent conception for all peoples inhabiting the sphere, a fundamental ideal destined to grow into a solid system, politically, economically, industrially and financially.

THE VOICE OF NIPPON

A Series of Special Contributions on the Vital Issues of the Day

MY IMPRESSIONS OF THE 81ST DIET

By Dr. ICHIRO KIYOSE, M.P.

On January 9 this year the National Government of China declared war upon the United States and Britain, and at the re-opening of the 81st session of the Diet on the 28th of the same month, General Hideki Tojo, the Prime Minister, after referring appreciatively to this action, declared: "With a view to establishing Sino-Japanese relations as will meet the new situation at this time, Japan on the occasion of the declaration of war by the Republic of China decided immediately to take such necessary steps as the rendition of all Japanese exclusive concessions in China, the recognition of restoration to China of the Shanghai International Settlement, the Amoy International Settlement and the Peking Legation Quarter, the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights and the disposal of enemy property in China."

On February 25, Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, elucidating Japan's policy toward China after the latter's participation in the war at a committee meeting in the House of Representatives, declared that Japan was really solicitous for China's independence and freedom and for the growth of her political power and that she expected China to cooperate on her own initiative and responsibility. The Minister further affirmed that Japan had no intention whatever of interfering in China's administration. This is what is popularly known as Japan's new policy toward China.

This policy toward China is of great significance. China's "Revolution" led by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen was of a kind different from that in other countries. Its aim was not only confined to the overthrow of the former dynasty, but also at the expulsion of foreign influences which had reduced China to a semi-colonial status and the abrogation of the unequal treaties, so as to make China a perfect independent State of the Chinese race and to establish an Asia for the Asiatics. Even Chiang Kai-shek and his minions have been giving out, nominally at least, that they were fighting Japan in order to carry out the late Dr. Sun's will. The truth is that, ever since the outbreak of the China Affair, Japan has repeatedly avowed her freedom from any territorial designs. Yet, the Chungking leaders, deliberately turning a deaf ear to these Japanese pronouncements, wrongfully joined hands with America and Britain, the arch-squeezers of China, against Japan.

China has now been cleared of the Anglo-American influences by Japan, who, far from attempting to step into the shoes of those whom she has evicted, has returned all enemy rights and interests in China to the Nanking Government, together with her own rights and interests, thereby aiding China's independence and freedom and facilitating the extension of her political power. France has followed Japan's example and offered to retrocede to the Nanking Government her concessions and to relinquish extraterritorial rights.

What with Wang Ching-wei's perspicacity and fervent patriotism, what with Japan's fidelity and actual power, the will of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen is about to be fulfilled. It was, in such circumstances, only natural that Yen Hui-ching, who has often held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs and was Premier once since the Chinese Revolution, Chen Yu-jen who, as an astute revolutionary diplomat, has done much for the revolutionary cause, and Chekiang financial and economic leaders who have hitherto backed Chungking, should have turned their backs on Chiang Kai-shek to devote themselves to the work of reconstructing China, in full collaboration with President Wang Ching-wei and his Government.

In the 79th session of the Diet held last spring, General Hideki Tojo declared that Japan would be glad to accord the honor of independence to Burma and the Philippines, provided these countries, appreciative of Japan's real intentions, would cooperate with her as co-participants in the establishment of Greater East Asia. On January 28 this year or about a year after this declaration was made, the Prime Minister again made another important statement. He said:

"In Burma, peace and order have already been restored and that country, in unison with the great immutable aim of our Empire and under its strong leader, Chief Administrator Dr. Ba Maw and with all its people, is cooperating with our Imperial Forces on the spot and is steadily constructing the Burma for the Burmese and is continuing to make brilliant efforts to contribute to the construction of Greater East Asia. That effort has strongly impressed our country. Our Empire, during this year at the latest, intends to recognize the creation of a Burma State out of the areas now being placed under the jurisdiction of the present administrative organ. . . . It is indeed encouraging to note that in the Philippines there is being shown a great deal of sincere cooperation under the new leader, Chief Civil Administrator Jorge B. Vargas, and that peace and order are steadily being improved. I sincerely expect that the Filipinos will further strengthen their cooperation with our country and thus consummate at the earliest possible opportunity the independence of their land."

It will thus be seen that the long-cherished desire for independence on the part of Burma and the Philippines is now within sight of realization.

Concerning the problem of the independence of India, Prime Minister Tojo said: "I wish to express Japan's heartfelt sympathy to the leaders and people of India who, whether residing in that country or abroad, are at present undergoing travails for that birth of independent India, and, at the same time, declare once more that Japan, in confident anticipation of the consummation of their stupendous undertaking in the not distant future, is not stinting to extend them full cooperation." Again, in reply to an interpellation brought forward by Makoto Koyama, a member of the Lower House, he affirmed that Japan had no territorial designs whatever upon India. Here we may give another example of Japan's regard for actual deed rather than for empty word. The Japanese Government has hitherto applied the Enemy Property Control Law and the Enemy Assets Freezing Ordinance to Indians, regarding them as enemy subjects as India formed an integral part of the British Empire. This step was quite inevitable in the circumstances prevailing at the time of the opening of the hostilities. In view, however, of Japan's settled policy of promoting the common prosperity of Asia, the Japanese Government has recently decided to exempt from the application of the above-mentioned enactments such Indians who appreciate Japan's war aim and cooperate with her in the construction of Greater East Asia.

Lieutenant-General Shioden (retired), a recognized authority on the racial problem, who was newly returned to the House of Representatives last spring, interpellating in the House, pointed out the important position which 300,000,000 Mohammedans occupy in the world and suggested to the Government the advisability of giving them aid for the promotion of their welfare. To this interpellation, Foreign Minister, Masayuki Tani replied, expressing the Government's agreement with the interpellator's point of view and signifying its intention to shape its course accordingly. The friendly sentiment for the Mohammedans which found expression in the Japanese Diet has evoked an open expression of gratitude from Mufti Hussein, who is now in Berlin.

The spirit of Hakko Ichiu, by which Japan has always been inspired as she is now, ever since the country was founded, is too profound to be explained adequately in foreign languages. The Imperial wish to enable all nations to have their proper places and all people to live in peace and security also signifies too lofty a sentiment to be brought home to foreign minds by word of mouth or mere explanations. These cannot be grasped easily by those who are imbued with the philosophy of utilitarianism or materialism. But Japan's course of conduct is in itself an illustration of what the Nippon spirit is like. Japan has gladly returned to their former owners those which she has gained by driving away America and Britain at the heavy sacrifice of life and treasure and at great risks and she is ready to give independence to some countries whom she has emancipated from hundreds of years' oppressive rule. The non-egoistic attitude which is manifest in these actions of Japan explains the Nippon spirit most eloquently.

There is an old Oriental saying which may be rendered: "Peach flowers do not talk, but crowds will come to admire them." The day will surely come when all the Asiatic peoples numbering 1,000,000,000, fully appreciative of Japan's war aim, will follow her lead and cooperate to establish Asia for the Asiatics. Our war aim does not require any showy propaganda or advertisement such as we saw at the Atlantic or Casablanca meetings where the anti-Axis leaders met either aboard a warship or inside an air-raid shelter, for deeds speak more eloquently than words.

Fruits of Wisdom

The greatest loss of time is delay and expectation, which depend upon the future. We let go the present, which we have in our power, and look forward to that which depends upon chance,—and so relinquish a certainty for an uncertainty.—Seneca.

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Superfluity creates necessity, and necessity superfluity. Take care to be an economist in prosperity: there is no fear of your being one in adversity.—Zimmermann.

JAPAN FORGES AHEAD SWORD, PEN IN HAND

Ideals of Asia War Are Incentive For Promotion of Culture

By SENICHI HISAMATSU
(From the Nihon Koron)

Japan, from olden days, has progressed with sword and pen in its hands. Though it may look paradoxical, the Japanese sword is a symbol of peace, for it is drawn only when peace is threatened with a crisis. It is precisely for this reason that Japan calls it 'divine arms' and 'great peace.'

Japan is not behind in the field of education as our leaders are ever racking their brains for its improvement and elevation. At this juncture of a great swing forward in Japan's history, it is of no less importance to give thought to the culture of Japan. Let us know at the outset the connection between nation and culture, and that between culture and war.

It appears that hitherto there were not a few who believed that culture was a thing transcending the nation. In reality, however, culture apart from the nation is unthinkable. It is the nation which is the mainspring of its culture.

For the culture of Japan to exist apart from the structure of the nation itself, and its history is inconceivable. For instance, it is quite obvious that language is unthinkable without a nation preserving and fostering it. It is only natural therefore that literature is possessed of the traits of a nation from which it arises. It is when the national characteristic are indelibly fused into its literature that the latter can bear any significance for that nation. Hence to understand the culture of a nation its national characteristics must be probed.

Traditional Spirit

The culture of Japan has reached its present state only through the traditional spirit of the Japanese. Wars have popularly been believed to impede the development of culture, but in reality it is the wars to impede the development of culture. The current China Affair and the Greater East Asia War, both being particularly divine wars, fought for the perpetuation of our nation, are very adequate incentives for the growth not only of our own national culture but also that of Greater East Asia. The establishment of Greater East Asia, and the birth of a Greater East Asia culture are dependent no doubt upon the culture of Japan. Indeed, not only must the culture of Japan be the center of a Greater East Asia culture, but must also set a new path for the latter.

Tradition and cultural formation of a nation are not two things separated from each other; for, any cultural formation unfounded in tradition is false and unenduring. If our national tradition is to be ignored in our current creative activities as being merely a history of the past, then we have little to hope for the future. For the birth of a Greater East Asia culture based upon the culture of Japan, it is imperative that we should all have a strong faith in the independent existence and superiority of Japan's culture. It is frequently said that the culture of Japan possesses little originality of its own, since many of its ideas are received from foreign sources like Confucianism and Buddhism, and since most of its writings are done in Chinese characters. This is erroneous.

Firstly, it is faulty to judge culture which is the sum total of the intelligence of a whole people of a country by the analysis of specific parts. We must observe culture not partially but in its entirety, otherwise one is bound to lose the composite character which culture possesses. Thus considered, the cultural elements of Confucianism and Buddhism present in the culture of Japan have so completely been assimilated in the original culture of Japan that in the ultimate analysis they fail to show their separate existence.

Chinese Characters

Similar is the case with the Chinese characters which have all taken on Japanese meanings. For example, the word "yugen" meaning mystery, subtlety, or profoundity, is a Chinese word; but no sooner was it introduced into the Japanese language—in the Tang Dynasty—than it was Japanized, which fact can be verified from Se-ami's description of our cherry blossoms as being "yugen." It is thus observed that though our culture has assimilated external elements, in its essential characteristics it has remained as our own.

Secondly, the failure to recognize the independence of our culture comes from overlooking its close connection with the structure of the nation. Our cultural independence is inherent in the very uniqueness of the national structure. A glance at our past history proves that the Japanese nation has stood peerless among many nations of the world, ever growing and rising with the tide of the times. Standing firm upon the unique structure of our nation and guided by the spirit of our ancestral gods, the culture of Japan indeed reveals lucidly our

(Continued on Page 5)